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CELLULOID GOODS. Improved Celluloid Cuffs, Collars, and Bosoms. Do not will in warmest weather. BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building). facts as would make any officer hated and

People,

As Touching the Character of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.

Did He Punish Men for Daring to Ask for Water to Drink?

And Curse and Swear at Them for Quenching Their Thirst?

A Plain-Spoken Wisconsin Veteran Officer Gives in His Testimony.

He Was the Lieutenant Who Allowed His Men to Fill Their

And Whom Hancock Called "a G-d D-d Pretty Officer" for So Doing.

How Hancock, in His Rage, Revenged Himself on the Entire Regi-

By Giving Them Double-Quick Drill for an Hour in the Blazing

The Man Who Denied These Statements Shown to Be a Liar and a Frand.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns. MILWAUKER, Wis., Aug. 24 .- So far as the oldiers of Wisconsin are concerned, and, it may safely be said, of the entire Northwest, the great majority of them, irrespective of party, will not only vote for Gen. Garfield, the Republican nominee for the Presidency, but they will work against Hancock with that vigor and persistency which they acquired by four years of campaigning during the Rebellion. There are several reasons for this, but only one will be mentioned in this article-namely: the unsoldierly and heartless manner in which Hancock treated his men during the late War.

There is no earthly doubt of the truth of the charges of cruelty preferred against Hancock, for they come almost simultaneously from three different States, and are supported by the testimony of soldiers hundreds of miles apart, both Democrat and Republican, who have not seen each other since the close of the War.

THE NATURE OF THESE CHARGES can be quickly explained, but the disastrou effects of them will not be generally understood. Old friends always stand by each other in trouble, and even in wrong-doing. In this same way soldiers always stand ready to defend their comrades or officers from attack, even though the attack may be deserved. When, therefore, charges are made against a soldier which are of such a nature that all his comrades turn against him, the effect, in a case like the one under consideration, becomes disastrous in the extreme. But this is not all. These charges are not only indorsed by soldiers, but they have been made by soldiers; have been trumpeted from county to county, with constantly increasing indorsements as to their truth, by soldiers; they were known and remembered only by soldiers; could have been given to the public in their present incontrovertible form only by soldiers; and they will have a widespread and fatal effect upon the soldier vote during the coming campaign, so far as Gen. Hancock is con-

THE FIRST CHARGES of heartless and unsoldierly conduct to ward his men were made against Hancock by the late Dr. Alfred L. Castleman, an eminent physician, who was well known during a period of forty years in this city and vicinity. They were not merely verbal charges; but the Doctor had the hardihood to put them into a book, which was published fifteen years ago,-long before any one had ever dreamed that Hancock would come before the public begging for soldiers' votes. The book was widely read at the time, and generally indorsed by the soldiers, for there was nothing whatever in it that could be tortured into politics. Neither Hancock nor any of his friends denied or attempted to deny the damaging charges printed therein by Dr. Castleman. After the superb" General had been nominated for President by the Southern portion of the Democratic party, and the local Republican papers of Wisconsin, remembering the charges, recently republished the more prominent portion of them, then the men who were never south of Mason and Dixon's line began to deny that Hancock was ever anything but a model of kindness and ten-

was Surgeon of the Fifth Wisconsin; an able, well-educated physician; a Christian gentleman, and a kind-hearted, generous man. As such he could not hold his peace. After being a witness of the brutal and unsoldierly treatment which the commanding officer, Gen. Hancock, had piled upon the mountain of all the other sufferings of the soldiers, arising from heat, fatigue, lack of food, and absence of water, he was stirred with indignation, and immediately thereafter, while all the facts were fresh and all the inhumanlypunished soldiers alive to confirm or contradict the story, published in book form such

WAS HE A BRUTE?

despised not only by his own soldiers, but by all soldiers and all military men.

A patriotic soldier will plod on through the longest march without food, rest, or water,—almost without hope; but when he is scourged like a dog by his commander, when he is made to feel that he is the subject of a brutal tyrant and a capricious barbarian, his indignation knows no bounds. barian, his indignation knows no bounds.

And this is why all the living soldiers of the gallant old Fifth Wisconsin, one of the earliest in the field, the first in battle and the last to return home, rise up with one accord now, without thought of or regard to party,

DENOUNCE HANCOCK as not only wholly unfit for the office of resident, but unworthy beyond all power of expression to receive the vote of a single soldier, especially if that soldier knows of this one instance of the "superb" General's brutality toward the weary, thirsty, Fifth Wisconsin Regiment.
Dr. Castleman particularly mentioned the

name of Capt. Charles Langridge, of Lancaster, Grant County, Wis., as cognizant of all that was charged in his book against Gen. Hancock. Capt. Langridge was therefore found, Dr. Castleman's charges shown him, and a request made that he tell what he knew of the affair.
"Know!" exclaimed the plain but sturdy

Captain; "why, I know all about it, I was in command at that time, and the danning I got when I told Hancock I could not tell among so many men just who called for water will keep the affair fresh in my mind as long as I live. I have told of THE BRUTAL PUNISHMENT

Hancock dealt us that time very frequently in bygone years, before I ever thought he would come before the people for any office. Dr. Castleman has not clothed that outrage with more than half its real atrocity. It is what he refers to as happening Aug. 19, 1862. Possibly, however, this dent is only another of similar kind that hap pened the same day and in the line of march some distance from me. The General resolved we should have no water. It looked as if he premeditated the wickedness the night before,-and kept riding along the brigade to see that the resolve was enforced. I will tell what I know, and what will be sustained by any others who know the facts. On the 18th of August we marched over the old Williamsburg battle-ground, and at about 4 o'clock halted on an eminence at the base of which was a small mill-pond. The day had been

INTENSELY HOT AND DUSTY, and as soon as the boys broke ranks they made for the mill-pond with soap and towels. After 'taps' (call to retire) that evening the boys were ordered to have their canteens filled ready for an early start the next morning. The only possible place for filling the canteens was to get water out of this mill-pond, which was literally a pond of soap-suds, for thousands of men had soaped and bathed themselves in it. Of course all of them did not fill their canteens from this pond, for they could not drink it, but hoped to be able to get some better water on the march. We took the early start, and after marching a few miles we noticed men in regiments ahead of us were breaking to the left with canteens, evidently going for water. The men of our regiment then asked permission of their officers to go for fresh water. Permission was given, and, as usual, a few selected to take canteens for the whole company. The stream proved to be a mili-race of fine, clear running water, I think from a sawmill. The men got their canteens filled, or nearly so, when, to their surprise, Hancock and his staff rode

out from behind the mill and compelled them to EMPTY THEIR CANTEENS water. The boys were very angry as well as very thirsty, but could do nothing. About noon was the next opportunity for a short halt, and peremptory orders were given by Hancock that the men should have no opportu nity to get water. We went on and reached Yorktown about 3 o'clock. We had started from Williamsburg, and on a hot day in August in that sultry climate we had marched eighteen or twenty miles with only soapsuds drenched off our bodies in our canteer when we started, and without any water in them after we were required to empty them. Near Yorktown we halted, and Hancock and his staff, on horseback, made their appearance in front of the Fifth Wisconsin. The men began calling 'Water! water!' Hancock rode up to the officer commanding the first division. This happened to be myself. What is your name? he demanded. I gave him my name. 'A G-d d-d'pretty officer you are to allow your men to call water

when the commanding General rides round in review. I demand the names of the parties so that I can punish them,' howled the General. I answered, 'Occupying the position I do, General, in front of my men, it is impossible for me to designate them.' then went to the officer commanding the Sec-ond Division, Enoch Totten, and the same rôle was repeated. 'Then,' said he, 'by G-d,

PUNISH THE WHOLE D-D REGIMENT.' And he went to Lieut.-Col. Emery, of Portage, who was in command of the regiment. and ordered him to put his regiment through one hour! And this punishment,-going on the run for one hour,-after our fatigue, and heat, and privation, we were com-pelled to undergo. This is the sort of man or brute Gen. Hancock is, and I think every volunteer soldier under him at that time will attest these facts. I shrink from publicity, but to me it is simply hor rible to reflect that a man of such a brutal nature and character as Winfield Scott Hancock is likely to receive the suffrages of a large portion of the people for the office of President of the United States. That he is the choice of the keepers of Andersonville and Libby and their friends is not surprising,

but how can a Northern man vote for him? Well, Captain," said THE TRIBUNE representative, "I believe your story, of course, and I have made wide inquiries in Lancaster as to your probity, honor, and standing in the community, with the same result-viz.: that whatever you say may be implicitly relied upon; but you know the Democrats will attempt to throw discredit on your story, and I wish to fortify you with the testimony of other eye-witnesses, taken from men of high standing, if there are such."

OTHER WITNESSES.
"There are a number of them," said Capt. Langridge. "At this moment I remember these: Dr. W. H. Ingersoll, of Prospect Hill, Waukesha County; Col. John G. Clark, of Lancaster; Capt. Irving M. Bean, of Milwaukee; Maj. M. L. Butterfield, of Waukesba Capt. Bugh, of Berlin, all in this State; Amasa Cobb, now Chief Justice of Nebraska, of Lincoln, Neb.; Enoch Totten, ex-Sen ator T. O. Howe's son-in-law, of Washing ton, and others who can be named after s

"How was your regiment officered?" asked THE TRIBUNE man.
"Amasa Cobbyjust spoken of, was Colonel; John G. Clark, of this place (Lancaster), was Quartermaster; and I remember the Captains who recruited and the places of enlistment, of the following: Company A was enlisted at Manitowoc, by Capt. Temp Clark; Company F in Waukesha County, by Capt. I. M. Bean; Company D at

Beaver Dam, by Capt. Catlin; Company I at Taycheedah, by Capt. Emerson; Company C at-Milwankee, by Capt. Aerens; Company H in Richland County, by Capt. R. Hawkins; Company E at Janesville, by Capt. Wheeler; Company K in Dunn County, by Capt. Evans; Company G at Berlin, by Capt. Bugh; and Company R at Milwankee, by Capt. Hibbard."

Company B at Milwaukee, by Capt. Hibbard." After learning that no one doubted Capt.
Langridge's word in Lancaster, and that the
soldiers of that section would, almost to a
man, work for Gen. Garfield, THE TRIBUNE representative proceeded to Wankesha County, and to Prospect Hill, where resides

DR. W. H. INGERSOIL, brother to Pope Bob Ingersoll, and a man of more distinguished appearance and of hardly less brilliance and ability. He was not shown Capt. Langridge's statement, but when asked if he knew anything about the charges of brutality toward his soldiers on the part of Gen. Hancock, the present Democratic nominee for the Presidency, he replied with the well-known Ingersollian vigor and earnestness:

"Nothing, of my own knowledge; but in 1865 Charles Langridge, of Lancaster, in Grant County, came here to rest on his return from the Rebellion, and he told me that Gen. Hancock was the most profane man he ever saw; that he was pompous and fond of show, and didn't appear to care a whit for his men,—whether they had shelter, food, or water. He also told me of one particular instance of cruel, unsoldierly, and inhuman treatment during the Wir that made my blood boil with indignation, the main fact of which was that after a long march through a burning August sun, without water, Hancock took command himself of a regiment and put the men through a double-quick drill for a long time as punishment for askturn from the Rebellion, and he told me that drill for a long time as punishment for asking, within hearing of his autocrat ears, for water to cool their parching tongues.

THE REBELS COULD HAVE DONE NO WORSE. "Great Father, sir! Who would vote for such a man? No soldier, surdy, if he knew the facts. To whom can soldiers look for kindness and protection if not to their com-manders? Why, the Rebel Generals themselves would have given our poor boys water, especially if it was where they could dip it up themselves, as was the case near York-town or Williamsburg. I tellyou these facts should be made known to every living soldier in the Union. They can be proven by scores and scores of unimpeachable witnesses They cannot be classed as partisan campaign inventions; they are such facts as would blotch the rane of a barbarism, and can be substantiated by scores of witnesses!" "Will H. neock be elected?" asked THE TRIBUNE man, during a luli in the Doctor's

increasing (a:nestness. "Elected! No! Do you think the soldiers and fricads of soldiers will vote for a man who, having been educated for a military life at public expense; having followed a soldier's profession and drawn pay from the Government for forty years, cannot curb his

temper enough to treat his soldiers as well as he did his horse? Not by my means, MANY OF THE MEN WHOM HE CURSED in the army and whom he putished on that sultry August day in 1862, had worked hard to pay the taxes from which Hancock's fat was no war and he was doing nothing in return for that salary; and the fathers of all these soldiers paid taxes out of which Han-cock's schooling at West Point was paid for.

of course he won't be elected!"

"Doctor, what do you know of the honesty and character of Capt. Language, who told you about Hancock's brutal treatment of the Firth Wieomein?" asked THE TRIMME rep-

"I know that he is perfectly honest in every way. Here is an extract from the Lan-caster Herald, published where he has re-That tells the story at once." The extract referred to is this:

He [Charles Langridge] has been a citizen here at Lancaster of the highest character for the past twenty-seven years. He is not a man to whom any person in the world will ascribe vanity, and he is not in the least a yielder to sentimentality. Though just the kind of a man that should be selected for office, he probably never thought of being a candidate. In 1872 he voted From Prospect Hill THE TRIBUNE man

proceeded to Waukesha, where MAJ. M. L. BUTTERFIELD,

a most intelligent gentleman, who has borne a spotless reputation in Waukesha County luring a quarter of a century, was found, He said he was with his company and regiment at the time and place mentioned by Dr. Castleman and Capt. Langridge, and was cognizant of the tacts resited by them. Having read the statement of the latter, he

said:
"In regard to that portion of the article which refers to the drilling of the regiment on Aug. 19, 1863, at Yorktown, because some thing they of the men called for water, -something they had not had since early morning, and this was in the middle of the afternoon,—every word of it is true, and there are numbers of the boys living to-day who were also present, and who can testify to the truth of the stateof the Fifth Regiment at the time, and Hancock ordered him to drill the regiment on the double-quick to punish the men who asked for water. The Colonel was not as severe with us as Hancock desired, so Hancock took command himself, with an oath, and put us through for some time on the fastest doublequick gait he could put us to, And when he had satisfied his anger on the boys he turned the command of the regiment over to Col. Emery again, remarking with the most insoldierly and brutal insolence: 'There, God damn you, the men who hallooed for water have the satisfaction of knowing that they have had the whole regiment punished on their account,"

HANCOCK'S TEMPER.

"Was Hancock generally a harsh and un-feeling commander, Mr. Butterfield?" "He was fearfully quick-tempered. When he was mad he was awful mad, and then he spared no one. The boys had no love or respect for him whatever, and after that exhibition of temper and brutality they thoroughly despised, although they were afraid of him. Men who have three full, nutritious meals per day; plenty of cool, pure water; a physician and nurse in case of sickness, and shelter at night, never can understand how the boys felt at that time.
"They were nearly exhausted by heat,

narching, and a lack of water, and from that day they never mentioned Hancock's name except in contempt and hatred, or to curse it as heartily as he had cursed them.
"The brutality of that one day will poll a

bigger majority against Hancock in Wisconin than was returned against Tilden in 1876."
"Maj. Butterfield, do you know Col. T. S.

West?'
"Of course I know him. He formerly lived in this county. And I know that he has denied, in the Milwaukee News, Dr. Castleman's modest statement of the conduct of Gen. Hancock toward his soldiers. But, mark you, he is the only man who has de-nied these charges, and he was nowhere near

us at the time. He is,
IN PLAIN WORDS, A LIAR. His letter is the very essence of falsehood. West left the regiment some time in July. while we were in camp at Harrison's Landing. I think, and was not with us on Aug. 19 at Yorktown, nor at any other time during the campaign,

as hundreds now living can testify. He left the regiment quite abruptly, and was soon after found to be in Wisconsin recrniting, and was afterwards made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Wis-consin Volunteer Regiment, which was organized at Milwankee early in August and mustered into the United States service with him in command on the 15th of August of that year,—four days before the punishment in Virginia which he claims to have seen while in Wisconsin! Was there ever a more bold-faced falsehood? Let me repeat again that the only soldier who has denied the truth of these overwhelmingly well-sus-tained charges against Hancock is Col.West, who was more than a thousand miles away at the time, and who knew nothing whatever of the circumstances, as is shown by the Adjutant-General's report, which is within reach of all. It is eminently fitting that such men as West should support Han-

Any one who saw Mai, Butterfield could tell by his earnestness that he meant every word he said, and that every word was true.

FURTHER TESTIMONY.
Finally THE TRIBUNE representative proceeded to Milwaukee in search of Capt. Irving M. Bean, referred to by those previousy interviewed. He is Collector of Internal Revenue fer the Milwaukee District, and one of the foremost men in education, ability, and general responsibility in the State. The foregoing statements were carefully read by him, after which he asked what was re-quired in relation to them. "The people of the United States, through

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, wish to know whether the charges against Gen. Hancock which you have just read, are true, or not,

was the reply.
"Well, I remember the time very distinct ly. Not being a private, I was not so familiar with the details of the affair, and was not one of those who were put through on double quick. I know and remember all the men mentioned in this manuscript, and am not prepared to deny one single word of what they have said.

"As to T. S. West, the fellow who denies these statements, and denies also what Dr. Castleman wrote in his book fifteen years ago, I am prepared to say he is a fraud. If you ask Enoch Totten, of Washington, or any other man or officer present at the time. you will discover that West was NOT WITH HIS REGIMENT

on Aug. 19, 1862, having, it was then currently reported, run away at the fierce battle of White Oak Stumps, more than a month before. I think he never returned, but got a commission to do recruiting.
"Hancock don't need much prodding any-

way. He was beaten the day he was nominated. He has no record of any kind except as a soldier, and that is a poor one. He was fussy and pompous, and loved to ride out before his men just to be looked at. He was irascible, narrow, shallow, quick-tempered, and terribly profane. He was also incomalways when any important action was taking place Gen. Grant, Gen. Meade, or some other officer was around to take charge of matters.
"Soldiers (with a few exceptions) will not

support him; business-men will not vote for him; and Republicans will all vote for Gar-field. So I see but little need of showing up his shortcomings or his soldier-sins." MUCH MORE TESTIMONY

of the sort quoted above-all of it wholly incontrovertible-might be secured, but it is not necessary. Dr. Castleman's charges, which were so well sustained aftern years ago as facts that he dared put them into book form, have been abundantly proven true, and Col. T. S. West, the only man who has had the temerity to deny them, has been shown by official documents and abundant most foolish and brazen kind.

So far as Wisconsin is concerned, this article in THE TRIBUNE can do but little additional good, as nearly all the Badger State soldiers either knew before, or have recently discovered, what sort of a man Gen. Hancock is, and will oppose him. But among the soldiers of other States, a majority of whom hardly ever heard of Winfield Scott Hancock until he was nominated by the Democratic party for President, it will work wonders; for if there is anything a patriotic soldier cannot put up with, it is a patriotic soldier cannot par hard-hearted, tyrannical commander. F. F.

FIRE RECORD.

GREENVILLE, PA. PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—The Chronicle special to-day from Greenville, Mercer County, Pa., says: "This morning about 7 o'clock fire caused by spontaneous combustion started in Brown & Son's woolen-mills. The flames rapidly spread to Mather's flour-mill flames rapidly spread to Mather's hour-mill and the Packard House on the east side and two dwellings on the left, which were en-tirely consumed. Sharon and Meadville were telegraphed to for assistance, and soon a steamer from each place was on the ground, which managed to confine the flames to these limits. Loss, \$30,000; fully insured."

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 24.—The extensive ice-house belonging to J. & P. Baitz, of this city, and the ice siding and several cars

at Ziglersville, were burned last night by incendiaries. A keg of powder was exploded, which destroyed the engine-house and the engine. Houses more than a mile away were shaken, but no one was hurt. SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Five buildings ecupied as saloons, concert-halls, shooting-

riveries, restaurants, etc., near the Bay Dis-trick race-track, burned at an early hour this morning. Loss, \$80,000; partly insured. CROP NOTES.

ILLINOIS. Dwight, in Aug. 24.—To a man fast asleep in the upper berth of a Pullman the corn looks splendd, and he reports the prospect of a most enormous crop; but to a man who has just been out in his corn-field it looks a little different. I find the corn dry-ing up very fast. The ears are not half filled, and as a general thing are very small. The lower leaves are now in many cases dead as the third term. Very hot, and no rain yet.

IOWA.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 24.-For many weeks past we have been suffering in this section for want of rains, and, it was feared that the long dry spell would seriously affect the crops throughout this section. To-night a beavy rain-storm visited this section which will let us out all right.

WISCONSIN. WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 24.—Recent rains have greatly benefited vegetation in this section. Feed is now in good condition, and the corn and potato crops promise the largest yield known in many years.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 24.—Arrived, Lord Clive, from Liverpool. New York, Aug. 24.-Arrived, Wisconsin.

from Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 24.—Arrived, Ohio, from Liverpool.

JONDON, Aug. 24.—City of Limerick and City of Bristol, from New York, have arrived out.

WASHINGTON.

The Manner in Which Democrats Have Treated Union Soldiers.

. Appointing Rebels to Their Places. The Old-Time Spirit of the

Confederacy Still Rampant In the Desire to Secure Payment

Free. As Well as to Shoulder the Payment of the Rebel Debt on the

for the Slaves Set

Postmaster-General Maynard at Last at His Post in Washington.

Union.

The President's Chinese Proclamation Not to Be Issued at Present.

UNION AND REBEL. SPLACING THE FORMER FOR THE LATTER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 34.-Some weeks ago it was stated in these dispatches in commenting on the fact that Senator Wallace was holding out the promise that the Democrats would not disturb Union soldiers, that as soon as the Democrats came into power in the two branches of Congress they did discharge the Union soldiers. It was further stated that in the Senate this matter was decided in a caucus of which Senator Wallace himself was Chairman. Further than this, the fact was stated that Wallace himself had discharged a Union soldier, who was clerk of his Com-mittee, to make room for his own son. Several Democratic papers have repeatedly denied these statements, all of which are true. The Republican Congres-sional Committee will to-morrow issue the following list of Union soldiers removed at

the Capitol, and of Reber soldiers appointed

there since the Democrats came into power.

THE RECORD-UNION SOLDIERS. Union soldiers removed—List of the names of Union soldiers discharged from the United States Capitol by the Democratic officers of the House and Senate since their capture of the Houses of Congress: Henry Sherwood, lost a leg; J. T. Wilson, lower jaw-bone shot away; J. Thomas Miller, Levi Jones, A. T. Sherman, F. A. Wardek, wounded; G. W. Dunn, six months in Andersonville; W. H. Harding, wounded; J. E. W. Thompson, lost a leg; John Saville, J. C. Clark, J. C. Noenbrake, G. W. Kirk, wounded; A. M. Legg, R. S. McMichell, wounded, lost an eye; D. A. Brady, wounded; C. P. Burdick, J. J. G. Ball, lost an arm; W. M. Gibson, lost an arm; C. S. Hisinger, lost a leg; P. W. Coleman, wounded four times, lost an arm; W. F. Fitch, lost a leg; J. A. Traverce, lost a leg; H. Cliff, lost a leg; H. Glard, and J. W. Glason, lost an arm; E. S. Eugene, lost an arm; W. Shrewel, lost an arm; R. P. Bishop, lost an arm; J. E. Hammond, J. W. Luner, J. Hunter, A. Doie, Willis Springer, W. Hurchinson, J. W. Crouth, A. D. Wood, A. Harnes, Louis Beynburg, H. D. Warton, E. C. Cressy, wounded; William De Plitch, lost a leg; A. H. Rembington, John Grady, Harrison S. Linkor, D. Small, J. H. Barker, E. H. Brown, J. B. Simmons, H. L. Yous, J. K. Mertz, wounded; J. B. Clark, S. S. Blacktord, wounded twice, lost an arm; F. A. Wood, C. H. Manning, C. G. Thewing, disabled in left arm; G. Breck, D. A. Babcock, lost one eye; G. H. Lillbridge, wounded; R. Simmons, disabled: Houses of Congress: Henry Sherwood, lost a C. H. Manning, C. G. Thewing, disabled in left arm; G. Breck, D. A. Babcock, lost one eye; G. H. Lillibridge, wounded; R. Simmons, disabled; G. J. Ball, Ed Town, H. E. Fitz, G. H. Smith, in Libby Prison six months; W. E. Creary, wounded; J. W. Simmons, wounded; S. L. Wilson, lost both legs; Charles Bridges, wounded; J. W. Wheeloek, Maj. Banks, C. E. Diemar, wounded five times, lost an arm; J. M. Commons, W. K. Taylor, C. B. Gaffney, A. F. Stowe, disabled; C. H. Sewell, wounded.

THE REBELS. Rebel soldiers employed—List of the names of Rebel soldiers who are or have been employed at the United States Capitol by the Democratic House and Senate since the capture of the Capital by the Democratic toi by the Democrats: Col. L. H. Fitzhugh, Texas; ex-Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.
Col. John D. Polk, Missouri; ex-Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.
Maj. J. M. Stewart, Virginia; Postmaster House of Representatives.
E. Snowden, Virginia; Assistant Postmaster House of Representatives.
Gen. C. W. Field, Georgia; Doorkeeper House of Representatives.

f Representatives. Col. J. C. Burch, Tennessee; Secretary United States Senate.
Maj. F. E. Hober, North Carolina; Chief Clerk

States Senate.

Maj. F. E. Hober, North Carolina; Chief Clerk United States Senate.
Col. H. E. Peyton, Virginia, Executive Clerk, United States Senate.
Maj. L. Chalmers, Mississippi, Bill Clork, United States Senate.
Capt. J. A. Newson, Mississippi, ex-Assistant Finance Clerk, United States Senate.
Gen. C. M. Wilcox, a West Pointer, messenger, United States Senate.
Gen. C. M. Wilcox, a West Pointer, messenger, United States Senate.
Gen. C. M. Wilcox, a West Pointer, messenger, United States Senate.
Maj. A. D. Banks, Mississippi, stationery-keeper, United States Senate.
Gen. Morgan Rawls, Georgia, Superintendent of clerks in document room, House of Representatives.
W. H. Roberson, A. W. C. Nolan, H. Cook, G. W. Rock, W. B. Lowry, E. C. Glass, G. W. Kennedy, J. L. Knight, J. B. Smith, H. Lathram, Richard Allen, C. C. Buckner, H. T. Banks, T. W. Young, Eppa Morris, P. K. Poik, G. Tyler, B. M. Croinwell, G. C. Wedderbone, S. B. Cleghern, E. B. Lyles, J. B. Shuttles, J. E. Pettegrew, W. M. Hardy, G. N. Hubbs, J. M. Kenney, A. J. Dorn, W. C. Gillman, J. H. White, J. L. Jones, J. R. Fisher, J. G. Nofflit, S. C. Richards, W. Harris, T. H. Baker, T. B. Lubbet, E. M. Jewell, C. M. Merrill, A. W. Rees, H. M. Scott, C. W. Dunnington, F. W. Petitt, F. L. Jewell, P. H. Winston, J. W. White, F. Lapara, Gen. L. L. Lomax, T. G. Lingram, L. Fisher, E. C. Boudinot, P. D. Sayers, N. S. Brown, J. S. Frainciss, T. W. Hood, G. P. Gillman, W. M. Patton, J. T. Blackston, W. W. Lester, Thomas Dungan, Patrick Derane, P. Harris, N. W. Henderson, W. Lynch, Mr. Colquitt, Frank Smyth, E. Este, W. Stringfield, E. Slos, E. S. Goodsel, J. W. Jerminyo, N. S. Clark, V. Leach, T. O. Towles, G. T. Rogers.

Goodsel, W. Jerming, N. S. Chira,
T. O. Towles, G. T. Rogers.

THE RECORD OF THE SENATE PEMOCRATS
on this subject is well known here. There was
a long caucus which took into consideration the methods by which removals could be effected, in the face of the long-standing Democratic rule that prohibited changes except upon the approval of the Vice-President. The caucie finally agreed upon a resolution altering this rule and vesting the power in the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-st-Arms. The question of removing the Union soldiers in the Senate rolls was also busidered in cascus, and it was agreed, informally of course, that no exception should be made in their case.

THE CONFEDERATE DEBT. AN INTERESTING DICUMENT.
Spenal Dispatch to The Chingo Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The Dem-

oratic newspapers which are usisting that no one has ever thought that't would be possible for the United States to assume any portion of the Confederate debt, or to penion the Confederate soldiers, may b ested in the contents of a document hat has been discovered among the Reber arrives. This document is a letter of Mr. Joh H. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Coted-eracy, addressed to Jefferson Davis, ging reasons and views of the terms of the surreder then about to be agreed upon between Gen. Joseph E. Johnston of the Confederation Gen. Johnston and Mr. Reagan are both by shooting. His despondency was caused members of the present Congress. The following passage from the outline of Mr. Reagan's terms of surrender may be of "inarmy and Gen. Sherman of the Union army.

the debt of the Confederacy and for its payment in common with the war debt of the United States. We may ask this on the ground that we only sought a peaceful separation to secure our people and States from the effects of unconstitutional encroachments by the other States, and because, on the principle of equity, allowing that both parties had acted in good faith and gone to war on a misunderstanding which admitted of no other solution, and now agree to a reconciliation and to a burial of the past, it would be unjust to compel our people to assist in the payment of the war debt of the United States, and for them to refuse to allow such of the revenues as we might contribute to be applied to the payment of our creditors. If it should be said that this is a liberality never extended by the conqueror to the conquered, the answer that if the object of the pacification is to restore the Union in good faith and to reconcile the people to each other, to restore confidence, and faith, and prosperity, and homogenity, then it is of the first importance that the terms of reconciliation should be based on entire equity, and that no just ground of grief or complaint should be left towither party, and both parties should look not only to the present, but to the interest of future generations. The amount of money which would be involved, though large, would be as nothing when compared with a reconciliation entirely equitable which should leave no sting to honor and no sense of wrong to vankle in the memories of the people, and lay the foundation for new difficulties and for future wars. It is to this feature, it seems to me, that the greatest attention should be removed to be as consplicuous in the adjustment of past difficulties and for future wars. It is to this feature, it seems to me, that the greatest attention should be as a sonsplicuous in the adjustment of past difficulties and sonsplicuous in the adjustment of past difficulties as their courage and endurance have been during the War. If we should make peace on a basi Ousting Them from Office and

HORACE MAYNARD. HIS ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Horaco
Maynard, the new Postmaster-General, arrived here this afternoon, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties to-morrow. Mr. Maynard has little to say of his plans with regard to the Department, except to say that he hopes to find everything so per-fect that no changes will be necessary. As to the state of Turkey and the incidents of his mission, Mr. Maynard conveys almost as little information. He says that very little can be said about Turkey, because there is absolutely so little to say. "Turn back," he said, in substance, "to the pages of any old history of the Turkish Empire, change the dates, and you will have the history of Turkey to-day. Empire without change and without progress. The characteristics of its diplomacy and Government to-day are practically what they were a century ago,". As to the purpose of the Sultan in the pending crisis, Mr. Maynard said that it would be hazardous to predict anything. Circumstances might change his purpose any hour.

through Central Europe he states that he found everywhere evidences of industrial, commercial, and agricultural prosperity. The crops seemed to be abundant, and, he believed, the yield of Black Sea wheat this year will be large. Mr. Maynard, before leaving Turkey, gathered a complete set of the farming tools in use in the Black Sea countries, and forwarded them to the Agricultural Department here for exhibition. He says that they will be regarded by our people as curiosities. It should be noticed, as to Mr. Maynard's statement with respect to the crops, that the recent Austrian storms which were reported to have caused so much damage have occurred since his visit. IN HIS JOURNEY

ANOTHER BITE WANTED. PAYMENT FOR SLAVES DESIRED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Edward McPherson, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, has written a let-South expects payment for slaves and to slave-lists that are preserved in Georgia, is

which he says:

Like lists exist in most of the late Slave States.

Nor is this combined to the denser Slave States.

Even in Maryland the contingency of a possible payment by the United States for the loss of slave property has been executive. ive property has been carefully pro

In the present Constitution (adopted in 1867 by a Convention unanimously "Conservative" and Democratic the following important sections forecast the future. I quote from page 500 of the Charters and Constitution:

SEC. 37. The General Assembly shall pass no law providing for payment by this State for slaves emancipated from servitude in this State, but they may adopt such mensures as they may deem expedient to obtain hom the United States compensation for such slaves, and to receive and distribute the same equitably to the persons entitled.

distribute the same equitably to the persons entitled.

This provision was made after the adoption of the-Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which must, therefore, have been deemed by that Constitutional Convention of Maryland not to interpose an effectual barrier against such an "adjustment" for the loss of slave property. Considering the facility with which willing courts have in the past driven a "coach and four" through acus of Congress, it may fairly be held to be a debatable point whether, if twelve Associate Justices, as proposed by a bill now pending before one of the Committees of the House of Representatives, be added to the Supreme Court of the United States, and they be the nominees of a President dominated by the secession element of our political society, the restraining provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment would not, on some pretext, be evaded and defeated. At least the proposed bill to "reorganize the Supreme Court" in such way as to revolutionize it gives color to the approhension, while the machinery already existing in the late Slave States invites to employment.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A BOLD GOVERNOR.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.-The Internal-Revenue Bureau received information to-day which shows that Arkansas has a brave Democratic Governor. The Collector of Internal-Revenue at Little Rock, being about to make a raid upon some illicit dis-tillers, asked the Governor to loan him some United States rifles then in the possession the Arkansas State Government. The Gov-ernor inquired for what purpose they were wanted, and upon being informed, declined to furnish them, stating that if any of the moonshiners should be killed, and it should become known that he had loaned the arms, he would be obliged to leave the State.

J. D. Adams, a prominent mail contractor of Arkansas, who has just arrived, expresses the opinion that the repudiation of the Fishback amendment in that State will be defeated.

THE CABINET. To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The session of the Cabinet meeting to-day lasted about half an hour. No question of public interest was considered.

THE CHINESE PROCLAMATION THE CHINESE PROCLAMATION.

The President will not issue the "Chinese proclamation" until the pending investigation in regard to Chinese discrimination against United States vessels is concluded, and shows conclusively that no discriminating tournage or impost duties are levied upon United States vessels by the Chinese Government.

ment.
The President informed the Cabinet he would leave Washington Thursday to visit the Pacific Coast.

GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS. The Secretary of the Treasury has placed the latest schedules of quarterly dividend of interest at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Tenth Census. It will show where the indebtedness of the country is owned; how much in each State and Territory; how much in every city containing more than 20,000 inhabitants; and how much in foreign countries.

SUICIDE. DEADWOOD, D. T., Aug. 24.-Mark Boughton, a prominent citizen of Sturgls City, committed suicide at that place Sunday night

gan's terms of surrender may be of the terest:

Nothing is said in the agreement shout public debt and the position of our public property beyond the turning over of the arms to the State arsenals. In the final adjustment we should enarsenals. In the final adjustment we should enarse to because provisions for the auditing of dearer to because provisions for the auditing of will be many september. No other changes

The Methods of New York Democratic Campaign Work Divulged.

How the Districts Are to Be Canvassed and Results Registered

The Indiana Campaign Now Progressing with Much Enthusiasm.

Republican Speakers Doing Very Strong Service in Maine.

Virginia Editors Come Back at Wade Hampton Very Vigorously,

And Assert that Their Reports of His Speech Were Entirely Correct.

Senator Conkling's Determination to Make Several Speeches in September.

Enthusiastic Club Meetings in Illinois, Iowa, and Other Western States.

DEMOCRATIC DEVICES. HOW THE FAITHFUL ARE TO WORK THE

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—It has been a matter of speculation to visitors at the Democratic National headquarters as to what W. H. Barnum and the other Committeemen reported to frequent the upper chambers of house No. 138 Fifth avenue have been doing since the National Committee organ-The Democratic mind has been some what relieved by the discovery that the Con Decilcut manager's intellect has been applied o the co position of a plan of campaign. wet made known through the mediof brown-covered canvass books issued "for Democratic circulation only." The outer cover is very much like the Tilden canvass book of 1875, except in date and names of candidates. It reads: "Hancock and English; Reform and Econ-Administration; 1880." The inner sides of the covers, back and front, are filled with minute instructions as to how the canvass is to be made, together with some pro-testations that the Republicans have failed to do anything worth mentioning for the good of the country, in spite of Democratic counsels and examples. This is plainly intended for "Democratic circulation only." The Democrats into whose hands these books

ARE TO BE INTRUSTED are directed to bring together privately and quelty the case-hardened Democrats of their respective neighborhoods. Those Bourbons beyond recall or conversion are to map out beyond recall or conversion are to map out their districts, making subdivisions by school-districts, and to each district a man with a memorandum-book is to be assigned to make an enroliment of voters. The map of the subdistricts is to be hung up "pri-vately." Probably because the Democrats don't want to show Republicans how "the thing is done." The canvassers are to classiwant to snow deepwaters now the is done." The canyassers are to classi-voters as "Democrats," "Republicans," biful," and "R. R.", which ally interpreted, "Reform Republic-The "workers" are most solemnly convert doubtfuls and all others whom they can reach, and to do their work carefull.

HEADQUARTERS NEWS. REPUBLICAN WORKERS IN NEW ENGLAND Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The oppressively hot weather undoubtedly makes political work uncomfortable, but it does not relax the industry of the Republicans at the Na-tional Headquarters. Gov. Jewell is busy from morning till night. Col. Hooker, who appears to know every Republican from Maine to the Gulf, has converted himself into a political encyclopedia for the diffusion of campaign knowledge. Interest now centres in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, where the campaign has been pushed very sharply. Maine particularly is the topic of conversation, the question turning on the size of the Republican majority. Every yote there will be won by hard work. The force of speakers is large, and includes some of the most effective Republican orators in the country. Gov. Davis, Stanley Matthews, Eugene Hale, Herbert M. Heath, Gen. Clark E. Carr of Illinois, Gen. James A. Hall, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, the Hon. Thomas Fitch of Nevada, the Hon. W. P. Frye, and others are speaking twice a day. Gen. Charles H. Gresvenor, of Ohio, and Gen. Kilpatrick speak daily. Besides these a half-dozen other well-known speakers are on their

dozen other well-known speakers are on their way to take the stump.

Gen. Woodford, who has been speaking in Maine, was in town to-day, en route for Wheeling, W. Va., where he will speak, and then go on to Indiana to do his most effective talking for the cause. In view of the names given, and numerous local speakers, some idea can be had of the work being done in Maine; nor is Vermont behind in enthuslasm and rousing meetings. As soon as the Maine election is over, nearly all the prominent speakers now on the stump there will go to Indiana. It is understood Senator Blaine will try to find time to make a few speeches in Indiana.

THE JOINT DEBATE. Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 24.-The Hon-William H. English, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to-day submitted th following list of appointments to the Hon. John C. New, Chairman of the Republican committee, for the joint debate between feests. Landers and Porter, and it was acepted on sight: Sept. 2, South Bend, Thir teenth District; 3d, Fort Wayne, Twelth District; 4th, Dunkirk, Jay County, Eleventh District; 6th, Frankfort, Ninth District; 7th, Terre Haute, Eighth District; 8th, Greencastle, Fifth District; 9th, Fairland, Shelby County, Seventh District; 10th, Cambridge City, Sixth District; 11th, Brookville, Fourth District; 12th, Vernon, Third District; 14th, Winamac, Tenth District; 15th, Vincennes Second District; 16th, Boonville, First District. The Hon. A. G. Porter felt sufficiently well this morning to go out to Danville to fill his appointment as advertised, and unless he suffers a relapse he will go on to Rockville to-morrow, thence to Crawfords ville, Covington, Newport, and Williamsport closing at Fowler on Monday, Aug. 30. His appointments with Mr. Landers give very general satisfaction, and unless one of them is disabled by sickness the debate will come off according to program. It is the purpose of both Committees to make these occasion

OTHER SPEAKERS. The Hon. George W. Friedley left here this morning to fill a week of appointments at Lagro, Huntington, Roanoke, Butler, Water loo, Angola, and Hamilton. The follows Republican speakers from abroad are witing in the State this week: Dr. E. H. & J. of New Jersey; George W. Willia, of Ginchmati; and Sannuel McKee, of Ouis-tille.

ville. Next week Attorney-General yens be

NI

gins, opening at Fort Wayne on Friday, The Hon. Thomas C. Campbell, of Cincinnati, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and Gen. Stephen A. Huribut also come into the State at that line. At present about thirty speeches a day are being made under the auspices of the Republican State Com-mittee.

mittee.
The Democrats say that after the Maine election is over Gen. B. F. Butler will stump the State in their interests. They are also talking of a grand rally at which Gen. Hancock is to be present. It will occur in September, if at all. From that time on they expect to make it very lively. The Hon. William H. English is very active in laying out work, and it is beginning to be understood her and it is pend his money very William H. English is very active in dis-out work, and it is beginning to be under-stood here that he will spend his money very freely on election-day. Thomas Sharpe, one of the oldest Republican bankers in the city, is credited with the remark that

TO ADVANCE HIS OWN INTERESTS

"TO ADVANCE HIS OWN INTERESTS
Mr. English would let drive \$100,000 easily."
Stoughton A. Fletcher and other old citizens who have watched his career many years are of the same opinion.

The Nationals claim to be much gratified with the reception of Gen. Weaver in the State, and before he left this morning they exacted a promise that he would return later in the canvass and spend a week. They are also arranging for the importation of a large army of talent from the Sonth, among whom are Gen. West, of Mississippi, and Mr. Williams, of Alabama. Solon Chase, of Maine, will also visit Indiana. Congressman De La Matyr, it is said, is oreparing a speech on the frauds in the recent election in Alabama which will make Democratic fur fly. bama which will make Democratic fur fly. It will be published.

JUMAN AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 24.—George W. Julian was greeted with by all odds the largest and finest audience of any speaker who has yet spokeu for the Democrats in this city. He may well be called the favorit son of the Democracy, if it was his popularity that filled the wiswam to-night. The night was very hot indeed, but the building was fully filled at the time for opening, the platform being occupied by Gov. Hendricks, Gov. Williams, Gen. Manson, and other leading men of the party. The Hon. William H. English came in after the meeting was opened, and was permitted to stand until he could slip into a seat vacated by some one who had grown tired of the tedious reading. Gov. Hendricks was made President, but his presence did not create special enthusiasm, Mr. Julian receiving much more hearty applause. JULIAN AT INDIANAPOLIS."

siasm, Mr. Julian receiving much more hearty applause.

Mr. Julian was introduced as one of the distinguished bard of Republicans who had marched out of the party in 1872 to leave it forever on account of its corruption. Mr. Julian's speech was read from manuscript, and his voice was too weak to fill the room, so that by the time the speech ended, after 10 o'clock, only a small body of the nudience who could hear him well remained. Gov. Hendricks had stated at the beginning that the speech would be too long to Gov. Hendress had stated at the beginning that the speech would be too long to have anything else the same evening, and so the audience quietly dispersed, there being no enthusiasm left, as Mr. Julian's speech was not a first-class Democratic effort for

ILLINOIS.

KEWANEE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. KEWANEE, Ill., Aug. 24.-The first regu lar meeting of the campaign, under the auspices of the Garaeld and Arthur Club of this place, was held at Tremont Hall this evening. Nearly every seat was taken long before the hour announced for the speaking, and standing-room commanded a premium, notwithstanding several hundred sittings were added by borrowing from a neighboring hall, and this large audience listened with the closest attention, notwithstanding the extreme heat, for more than two hours to the bold, fearless, and earnest language of Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, Representative in Congress from this district. The meeting throughout was an enthusiastic one, and closed with three rousing cheers for Garfield and Arthur, and three more for the speaker. BLOOMINGTON.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune, BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 24.—The Hon. A. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 24.—The Hon. A. E. Stevenson, ex-Congressman and Democratic-Greenback candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, opened his campaign to night, speaking two hours to a large audience. He was introduced by Senator Davis, who for the first time in many years made his appearance before a political meeting in his own home, and who was greeted with applause. Mr. Davis warmly eulogized Mr. Stevenson, and commended him as a faithful Representative. Mr. Stevenson made a yery adroit speech, in which he managed to avoid expressing himself on the greatest issues of the canhimself on the greatest issues of the campaign. He contented himself with defending his Congressional record, and in speaking of non-partisan topics. As he has been nominated by the Greenbackers and Democrats, the public interest was manifested as to what way he would reconcile the two platforms on finance. This he ably and cutely dodged. The greatest part of his speech was a bid for the soldier vote, show-ter how reallowed, he had labored for nenng how zealously he had labored for pen

POLITICAL LITERATURE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 24.—On a wager here yesterday between a Republican and a Democrat in respect to the comparative circulation of Republican and Democratic papers, it was ascertained that there were sold at the news-stands in this city of the daily issue of papers published outside of Quincy, and bearing date August, the 21st inst., 498 Republican, 249 independent, and eighty-four Democratic papers, and this in a city which is heavily Democratic. A similar proportion will hold good for any other day.

IOWA.

CEDAR RAPIDS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 24.-Iowa Republicanism was given a tremendous boom this evening, Congressman Martin I. Townend, of New York, speaking to fully 2,000 people in the new Republican wigwam, this vent being the dedication. It is estimated that over 1,000 people were unable to gain dmittance. Townsend expressed great surprise at the demonstration, but believed the Rebels would be more surprised in Novemer. He reviewed the lives of the two Presidential candidates, paid considerable Presidential candidates, paid considerable attention to contrasting the slave and free States, fally presented the course of the Democracy since the days of "Jeems" Buchanan, and dwelt at length upon the currency question. He spoke fully two hours and a half, and was frequently greeted with rounds of applause. The Marion Club, uniformed, numbering 150, were present. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

PENNSYLVANIA. FLOPPING OVER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib PITTSURG, Pa., Aug. 24.-The Democrats throughout this State are trying to make capital out of the fact that Marshal Swartswelder, of tais city, has declared his intention to vote for Hancock. Swartswelder, who is probably the ablest criminal lawyer in who is probably the ablest criminal lawyer in the State, has aways been a Democrat, but has on one or two occasions voted the Republican city baket. On the other hand, Elisha P. Dobelass, of Elizabeth, in this county, a brilliant young member of the Bar, who has never voted any other than the Democratic tieket, came of in a letter to-day declaring he would support Garfield and Arthur. The flops in Wesern Pennsylvania have been largely in fawl of the Republicans, Not a single Republican of inducence has destried the flag, whice several prominent Democrats have alandoned the Hancock-Juglish combination.

HANPTON'S SPEECH.

VIRGINIA EDITORS MAKE IT UNCOMPORTA-WHEN ING, W. Va., Ang. 24.-The Intel-

WHERAG, W. Va., Ang. 24.—The Intelligence of to-morrow will contain the following cofrespondence:

Whating, Aug. 24.—To the Editor of the Valley Window, Slauntes, Va.: The Democratic pape here charges that your report of Hampton's epit is a base forgery. Please give us the fis in the shape of a special dispatch.

EDITORS DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

EDITORS DALLY INTELLIGENCER.

EESPONSE.

STATINTON, Va., Aug. 24, 1880.—To the Editors of the Wheeling Intelligencer: The Virginian of Thursday next will centain affidivits from Democrats as to the correctness of its report of Gen. Hampton's speech. One of the signers being the editor of the Vindicator, the only Democratic paper which reported the speech. Another signer will be the gentleman who reported the speech for the New York World, which report Hampton says is incorrect; and another, a Democratic canvasser, whose father has a Union-wide reputation. Gen. Hampton has placed alimself in an ungly position by his denial.

GEN. GARFIELD.

y that both editors of the Virginian were in the Valley of Virginia, as were their the before them. VALLEY VIRGINIAN.

tch to The Chicago Tribu CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24,-Gert Garfield arrived here this evening from Mentor, and is the guest of the Forest City House, His arrival was not announced, and he qui proceeded from the depot to the hotel. He was serenaded by a glee-club later in the evening, and by request the singers went to evening, and by request the singers went to his room and sang several songs. A number of prominent Republicans were present, but no speeches were made. Gen. Garfield will depart by special car to-morrow, morning for Ashland, where the annual reunion of his old regiment is to be held. The rairoads are issuing excursion tickets to Ashland, and it is expected the reunion will be a grand affair.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

THE SENATOR'S CAMPAIGN WORK. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune, UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The official ar nouncement made a few days since from Re publican headquarters in New York City, that the Hon. Roscoe Conkling would, about the 1st of September, take the stamp for Carfield and Arthur, first delivering an address in New York City, and from thence going to Ohio and Indiana, has created a feeling of the livelest gratification among Republicans throughout the entire State. I had been reported by some of Mr. Conkling's enemies in the party, that he did not much care whether the Chicago nominees were successful this fall or not, inasmuch as his andidate was defeated; and the Democratic press have been quick to gather up and enlarge upon these hints, and to assert them as facts, with a view to discouraging timid Republicans, and to bring out their own workers into more prominence and effectiveness. In order to make this view stronger, they referred to Conkling's apparent lack of zea during the campaign of 76, and especially that of last fall, when, after securing the nomination of Gov. Cornell, he dropped out of the work, and was heard from but twice in the three months preceding the election. PHYSICAL CONDITION.

Physical, condition.

To look at it thus, without knowing the facts, it would appear that Senator Conkling had betrayed a trust which the people had reposed in him as their leader. But the truth is,—and it can be made satisfactorily apparent to every fair-minded person,—that Senator Conkling's labors, in Congress and upon the stump, had seriously deranged his physical powers, and his physicians had demanded of him, if he was auxious still to be of service to his country and to live the allotted time of man, to absolutely refrain from all mental and physical labor. And so, much against his will,—for Mr. Conkling does enjoy having matters move to his liking,—he was compelled to sit idly in his home, and endure the sneers of those who hated him for the success he had won, and bear the lesser taunts of his Democratic adversaries, who accused him of catching "malarial fever" for a purpose. His apparent inactivity in the United States Senate for the last two years has also been used against him; but he stands as he always has at the head of the years has also been used against him; but he stands, as he always has, at the head of the list of living American orators and statesmen, and with improved health will take the field with all his old-time vigor.

When you come to the conduct of the two men in public station, the resemblance remains. No one who remembers the dark days of the War can forget that the violence of slander even assailed the spotless fame of Abraham Lincoln. Then it was "the injuence" obtained in army-contracts. But just as surely as all now concede the purity of Lincoln, just as surely will all, lifteen years hence, concede the purity of Garfield. Political malice will have spent itself in this coming election; and no better evidence of this fact can be offered than the unlimited confidence reposed in Gen. Garfield by his political opponents of respectability, who all declare that, "if a Republican is to be President, Garfield is the man they prefer."

It is a common characteristic of both Lincoln and Garfield that, while both sat in Congress, though addifferent periods, in troublesome times, and while taking an active part in the proceedings, they alike succeeded in preserving the respect and retaining the triendship of their political opponents. Lincoln debated when Secession was raising its head; and Garfield was a leader while all the "War legislation," that the Democrats threaten to repeal, became a finality,—and it can be safely said that he is the only active.

the "war legislation," that the Democrars threaten to repeal, became a finality,—and it can be safely said that he is the only active participant who managed to clude the yindictiveness of party spirit. Even Blaine, with all a politician's art, incurred hostility, But, then, Garfield and Lincoln were not politicians.

The parallel could be continued, but enough has been written to show the re-semblance between these two remarkable

NOTES.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION.

WASHINGTON D. C., Aug. 24.-The Demo

crats are making great preparations for their ratification celebration here Thursday night, and say they will have 5,000 men in line, and

expect a crowd of 40,000 here. An interest

ing feature will be a considerable body of

cavalry, in command of Rodney Lee, and, it yells can accomplish anything, we will prob-

ably know that he Rebels have captured the

WEATHER NOTES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.-The sudden return

of hot weather has greatly increased mortality among the children and aged persons,

and applications for burial permits have been

far more numerous the past twenty-four hours than on any preceding day of the sum-mer. The Coroner was notified to hold in-

quests, and the police were called to several cases of prostration in the streets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 24.-The heat

here has been intense. One man, a Mr. Bid-

well, of Indianapolis, was the victim of sun-

stroke to-day, but prompt remedies and care have so far restered him that he is supposed

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25-1 a. m.-Fer the Lower Lake region, higher barometer.

stationary or lower temperature, south and west winds shifting to northerly, cloudy

For the Upper Lake region, rising followed

in western portion by stationary or falling

barometer, stationary or lower temperature, northerly veering to easterly winds, parily cloudy or cloudy weather and numerous

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Mis-

souri Valleys falling, preceded in first dis-

trict by stationary or higher barometer, pre-ceded by lower temperature in first district, northerly vecting to easterly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and numerous

For Tennessee and the Ohio Vailey sta-tionary or higher barometer, stationary or lewer temperature, southerly shifting to aortherly winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly local rains.

LOCAL GBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Aug. 24.

Time. Bar. Ther. Hu Wind. Vel E'n. Weather

6:les, m. 29:06 65 81 8. W 6 Pair. a.m. 29:01 76 77 8. W 8 Pair. 10:18 a. m. 29:03 86 61 8. W 12 Clear. 2 p. m. 29:53 85 64 N. W 12 Pair. 2 p. m. 29:55 87 64 N. W 12 Pair. 10:18 p. m. 30:00 72 16 N. E. 6 57 H'y r'n.

Maximum, 8: minimum. 72.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 24-10:18 p. m.

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Clear Clear Of Cl'dy 81 Cl'dy

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Special Dissatch to The Chicago Tribune.

When you come to the conduct of the two

Ills STRONG POINTS.

It is said that Senator Conkling is unpopular socially,—that is, he repels all who hold intercourse with him of a political or an official nature,—and that he unmercifully snubs intercourse with him of a political or an official nature,—and that he unmercifully snubs the professional interviewer. To a great extent this is so; it is especially so to sycophantic and constant office-seekers, who continually whine of their necessities, and of the great work they have done for their party; and he believes and acts upon the belief that no great man adds to his renown by giving away to every solicitor the ideas or convictions he may have upon this or that policy. But to his real friends Mr. Conkling is accessible, genial, and a most interesting conversationist. His views are tersely, vigorously, and systematically expressed; so that in one sitting—if the expression may be used in this connection—the work of an entire campaign may be mapped out and followed without jar or break, and uniformly to success. His forte as an organizer and director is acknowledged by all parties, and especially by the Democracy of this Stale, who to-day are quaking with fear at the certain prospect of defeat this fall. It was a strong hope with them that Mr. Conkling, smarting under the defeat he suffered at Chicago, would quietly allow the campaign to go by without actively engaging in the events so

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.

WHAT MAY, BE EXPECTED.

And so your correspondent sends greeting and good cheer to the Republicans of Onio and Indiana. Mr. Conkling's time and services are to be devoted to those two States during the month of September and up to the October elections. His speeches will be masterly in orators, logical and convincing in argument, inspiring in sentiment, and weighty with words of wisdom and advice to the people who may listen. Mr. Conkling has a wonderful faculty of grouping his points and presenting them to his audiences. The simplest-minded may follow him understandingly, while the most acute reasoner cannot fail of showing his interest in any approval of the speaker as he opens and develops his line of thought. During the Grant-Greeley campaign, in 1872, the writer was detailed by the edpor of a promigent journal to follow Mr. Conkling through the central and douthern parts of this State, and report at length his speeches. The work was new, and the editor saw fit to give the caution, "Be zareful now, and delivered amid unbounded enthusiasm; but, alack! the reporter had but a dozen lines of the opening remarks. The subject, however, and its line of argument, were so vividly impressed upon his mind that a three-column article was made from memory. Professional stenographers have a dread of reporting Mr. Conkling's speeches,—first, from his rapid utterance; and, second, from the fact that one is almost irresistibly drawn away by his eloquence from the close and constant application recessary to secure a correct report.

GARFIELD AND LINCOLN.

A PARALLEL Sacial Correspondence of The Chicago Tri WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.-There has been much written as to the elements of popularity inherent in the two Presidential andidates,-Garfield and Hancock. But there can be no doubt that the mass of the people have more in common with the firstnamed than with the second. Every one knows that it was his lowly origin, severe toil, and honest life that commended Lincoln to the voters of the land, each of whom had almost something of self-interest involved in the struggle that elevated one of themselves to the Chief-Magistracy. And it is a source of wonder, to me at least, that the peculiar-relations existent between the characters of the two men, Lincoln and Garfield, have not been pointed out. It can be said that hardly in all history can a parallels be so closely drawn between two individuals as in the

FOREIGN.

A Fight Over the Estimates in the English House of Commons.

The Irish Constabulary Clause Meets with Strong Opposition.

Home-Rulers Resorting to Their Usual Obstructionary Tactics.

British in a Sortie from Candahar, But the Victory Cost the Besieved

Many Valuable Officers and

Men.

The Afghans Defeated by the

Albania Still Preparing to Resist the Proposed Cession to Mon-

tenegre.

pliment bestowed upon every honest man, no matter how lowly.

In simplicity of character the resemblance still remains. Egotistical pride knew neither, and none in high official station had less of "the insolence of office." The unpretentious life of Lincoln is now a household-word; and that of Garfield will, in the lapse of a dozen years, be as justly known. Both remarkably domestic and fond of their children, not a syllable has ever been utered to destroy the purity of their private or home life. Lincoln's fondness for "Tad," and the romps about the White House, may have a harshness for the ears of the stately; but such incidents touch a chord in the common heart.

I happened into the room of the Committee. heart.

I happened into the room of the Committee on Appropriations, at the Capitol, several years ago, and there, within the sound of the legislative voice, with pompous "statesmen" going about, sar Garfield, lunching and playing with his two little boys. And it was a feast not served on silver nor from the establishment of a restaurateur, but simply bread and butter that the boys had brought from home. This may be deemed a trivial incident, but it is also an indication of a simple, unostentatious life. Project for a Formal Alliance Between Servia and Bulgaria.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE RADICAL DEMOCRATS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.-The Radical Demoratic Clubs of the city and suburbs assemled in Westminster last night and urged T. P. O'Conner, the Home-Rule member he borough of Galway, to press his motion adverse to the existence of the House of Lords to a division, and to present his address advocating the abolition of the House of Lords. O'Conner replied, expressing his sympathy with the objects of the meeting. HOME RULE.

At a meeting of Home-Rule members he House yesterday, Parnell said, with regard to the opposition to the Constabulary vote, that much would depend on the manner in which the Irish members were met by the Government. If their proposals were rejected, it would be necessary to resist the vote to the last; but if the Government were disposed to listen to the protest of the Irish people against the manner in which the constabulary is now being used, extreme steps would be unnecessary. He was resolved to place several amendments on paper against the votes which will be taken to-night. AT HAMMERSMITH POLICE COURT.

to-day, James Donovan, a footman, was charged with sending letters to Lords Oransmore and Browne, threatening those Peers with death if they further advocated the cause of the Irish landlords. Lord Oransmore recently wrote a communication respecting the rents of Ireland. The pris-oper was remanded and bail refused. TICHBORNE.

The Attorney-General has consented to the Tichborne writ of error being submitted to the House of Lords, appellant's solicitor having given adequate reasons. WILLIAM THOMPSON,

formerly known as "Bendig," a famous prize-figher, is dead. He was latterly a Uni-versalist preacher. DR. A. C. TAIT, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTER is reported about to marry a lady well known in London society.

THE ESTIMATES.

The House of Commons this afternoon went into Committee on Estimates. O'Donnell, Home-Ruler, for Dungaryan, moved a

resolution against granting money for the maintenance of Irish constabulary. There is a general apprehension of a protracted sit-ting. Some predict it will last twenty-four

A COLORED CLUB.

Special Dispute to The Chica. Tribune.

KECKUR, In. Aug. El.—The colored citizens of this city met at the Court-House this evening for the purpose of organizing a O'Donnell's motion was not seconded.
Parnell called attention to the Parliamentary relations of Great Britain.
Mr. Forster declared the Government had not altered their opinion that the rejection of the Couranastics will wear received. Garfield and Arthur, Campaign Club, T. L. Lewis, D. W. Anderson, Jr., and L. L. Brad-ley made short but telling speeches. the Compensation bill was a great calamity. The bill, he said, only affected a small mi-nority of the landlords. He complimented Parnell on the temperate character of his

Mr. Forster said there was no fear of Mr. Forsier said there was no fear of re-bellion or rising, but great danger to indi-viduals and property. If the landlords made an unjust use of their powers it would be necessary to introduce a bill to prevent such injustice. The Government was determined to investigate the causes of the condition of lreland. He hoped the Irish people would

Ireland. He hoped the Irish people would trust them.

Some discussion ensued on the vote for the expenses of the Dublin police.

Mr. Finnigan moved to report progress.

Lord Hartington said the Government could not brook further delay of supply. If obstruction was continued, they must take measures to assert their position.

Parnell did not object to a vote on the Dublin police expenses being taken to-night, but could not consent to the constabulary vote being taken. If the Government would postpone that vote, he would not object to the House going into supply on Thursday.

Mr. Forster assented.

Progress was then reported, and the House adjourned at 2 a. m. of the 25th.

In the House of Lords the Employers' Liability bill was read a second time.

ABANDONED. The workmen in some districts in Worces tershire refusing to coöperate, a contem-plated strike of nailmakers in that county and Staffordshire has been abandoned. TRICKETT AND HANLAN.

It is stated that £5,000 are already on hand to back Trickett, the Australian, in his row-ing match with Hanlan. WOOL SALES

At to-day's sales wool was steady, but un-changed in tone and quotations. Eight thousand one hundred bales were sold, chief-ly New Zealand, New South Wales, and

AFGHANISTAN.

THE SIEGE OF CANDAHAR.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—An official dispatch dated Candahar, Aug. 21, says: The sortie of the 16th inst. against a village on the east face or the city has secured us from further molestation on that side, but our loss was heavy, several officers being killed and several severely wounded. Lieut. McLaine, missing since the battle of Nushk-i-Nakhud. is a prisoner in Ayoob's hands. He is well The enemy throw shells into the city occa-

sionally, and keep up a fire against the ram-parts with sharpshooters, but do little harm. The investment is intrusted to Candahar troops and Ghazis. The Cabulese troops are encamped around Ayoob Khan, three miles off, on the Herat road. ROBERTS' FORCE.

A letter of the 20th from Tanner, com manding at Khelat, in Ghilzai, was received at Chaman this morning, saying: "We have heard from Roberts to-day. He is four marches off, and will be here on the 24th inst. We are all well, and are collecting supplies for Roberts, and on the Candahar road. We are well off for supplies here. Roberts expects to be near Candahar on the 29th."

expects to be near Candahar on the 29th."

SHARP WORK.

A Simia dispatch states that in the sortic from Candahar Brig.-Gen. Brooks, Col. Newport, Maj. French, Capt. Cruikshank, and three Lieutenants were killed. Three officers were severely, and two slightly, wounded, and 180 men killed. The chemy's artillery and the reshouters for constantly. and sharpshooters fire co A PRIEND OF THE AMEER.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—The Indian Prince Ramchunder, residing in St. Petersburg, and a friend of Ameer Abdurrahman Khan while the latter was in Russia, has written the Golos from Bagdad, where he is visiting, stating that he intends to go to Herat, and theace to Balkh and the Ameer's headquarters.

TURKEY.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—A Republican journal, Le Courrier du Soir, says a violent altereation occurred between Tissatt, the French repre-sentative at Constantinople, and Goschen

the British representative, after the last Am-Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassad THE NOTE TO TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24 .- The General adors have received instructions from their Governments in reference to their reply to the Porte in regard to the Greek frontier question. The Powers decline the proposa of the Porte to open direct negotiations with the Ambassadors at Constantinople. As soon as all the Ambassadors shall have been instructed, they will meet to make arrangements for communicating to the Porte-the decision of the Powers. OFFICIAL, d?

Hafiz Pasha is dismissed.

The Minister of Police is being tried by court-martial for his arbitrary arrest of a young girl for wearing too thin a veil and for his peculations. SERVIA AND BULGARIA

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—The New Free Press publishes a letter from Philippopolis giving the project of an offensive and defensive alliance which the representatives of the Pan-Bulgarian party of action are about to form Bulgarian party of action are about to form with the agitators in the Servian Parliament, and the program of which is to be submitted to the Princes of Servia and Bulgaria. The document contains an expression of the political views of the Southern Slav agitators, of whom the Servian and Bulgarian Ministers, MM. Ristles and Kob, are said to be the secret projectors. secret projectors. WILL RESIST.

A dispatch from Pesth says at a meeting of South Albanian Chiefs it was resolved to resist the cession of Epirus and Thessaly, and to complete forthwith the defenses of Arta, Prayesa, Metzgood, Larissa, and Janina. The Chiefs declared their ability to concentrate 40,000 men on the frontier. DULCIONO.

A dispatch from Scutari says: The arrival of Riza Pasha with six fresh battalions makes Turkey the absolute master of the situation. Dulcigno could be peaceably surrendered at once, but unfortunately the Porte rendered at once, but unfortunately the Force continues intriguing. Riza Pusha is living at the house of a member of the Albanian Committee. The Turkish officers openly declare they are not come to restrain the Albanians. The League has consequently taken a new resolution to resist the settle-

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—Novikoff, Russian representative, has proposed another point outside the Dulelgno district, to be ceded to Montenegro, because it commands Podgoritza. He promised that, as the Powers had accepted the district in exchange for Duleigno, he would forward to St. Petersburg the objections of the Porte to the territory which it is now expected to surrender. ORDERED TO CATTARO.

ATHENS, Aug. 24.—The Russian squadron NOTIFIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—Gosehen, the British Ambassador, has communicated to the Porte a telegram from the British Consul at Scutari announcing that the Albanians are preparing to resist the surrender of territory to Montenegro. WILLING BUT NOT ABLE.

The diplomatic body at Constantinople are convinced of the sincerity of the Porte in offering to cede Dulcigno, but doubt its ability to do so. MILITARY COUNCIL

BELGRADE, Aug. 24.—Gen. Leschjanin has been expressly summoned from his frontier command to attend the military council here. THE LAST NOTE. London, Aug. 24.—A. Constantinople dispatch says: The collective reply to the Porte's last note on the Greek question has been prepared at London and Paris and accepted by the other Cabinets. The reopening of negotiations is declined, on the ground that the line fixed by the Berlin Conference was unanimously adopted by the Powers.

EGYPT.

THE COTTON CROP. LONDON, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Cairo says it is believed the Egyptian cotton crop will be 23,500,000 pounds less than that o 1879, and about fifteen days late.

FRANCE.

DE FREYCINET.
LONDON, Aug. 24.—The News' Paris correspondent telegraphs: "The National says and I have reason to believe rightly, that M De Freyeinet is in conflict with several of his colleagues on the question of including religious orders in the law regulating lay as likely to avoid an open rupi

OBITUARY. The only daughter of Leon Say died yes-

THE COMING HEIR.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—A Royal decree has been issued abrogating the decree of May 16, 1850, and declaring the sons of King Alfonso direct heirs to the throne with the title of Princes of Asturias. The King's daughters will receive the title of Princesses of Asturias, if so decreed.

SWITZERLAND.

THE CHURCH UNIVERSAL. LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Times' Geneva orrespondent announces that Bishop Herzog has left Switzerland for the United States with the object of promoting a scheme for the federation of all Christian churches in the universe.

RUSSIA. A BAD HARVEST.

LONDON, Aug. 24.-The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that competent authorities say the Russian harvest is the worst since the famine of 1873.

VARIOUS. SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Aug. 24 .- A dispatch from Cape Town says: Letsea, when required to arrest Masupha, was afraid to assert his authority by force, and has retired from Thababosigo. THE CHINESE IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.-The Government has ecreed that within ten days all the Chinese detained by the Government for being run-aways, or for being without contract for work, or for any other criminal cause, shall be set free. Henceforth all Chinese shall enjoy the same rights as other individuals belonging to a friendly nation. ALGERIA.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Republicatine, published at Constantine, Algeria, announces that an Arab journal entitled L'Independent has appeared in Sleily which exhorts the Algerians to revolt againt French dominion. The Republicatine states that a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition has been smuggled into Algeria from Italy.

Three vessels of the French Channel squadron have gone to Tunis.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24.—It is officially announced that Fischer, Minister of Worship and Instruction, has been dismissed, and Scavening appointed his successor.

DENMARK.

MR. M'LEAN'S CONDITION Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 24.—An unfavorable change took place this afternoon in the condition of Mr. Washington McLean, editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and at 10 o'clock to-night he was very low. A Hall of Fire.

A Hall of Rire.

Glavelund Leader.

About midnight of Saturday, Caledonia, Mariorr County, was visited by a terrific thunderstorm, accompanied by hall and the most vivid lightining, flash following flash in quick succession. There had been a political meeting here that evening, and the people from the neighboring villages and surrounding country were detained by the storm. Suddenly the sky appeared as bright as noonday, in fact line print could easily have been read, so great was the light, but, strange to Say, the light was steady, not flash after flash, as it would have been bad the light been caused by lightining. A deafening roar was beard, continuing to become louder as the light became brighter. Gradually the roaring chanced to a hissing, sparkling sound. It is needless to say the people were frightened, and upon running into the street a brill of seconing fire came moving through the sir from the northeast. The ball seemed to le at least twenty-five feet in diamoter. As it neared the earth the heat could be plainly felf. The body struck the earth just north of the village and buried over one-half of itself in the ground. Good judges estimate the weight at three to five tons, but the heat is yet so great that it is uncomfortable to go nearer than thirty or forty feet. It looks like a mass of pir-iron. It was visited by hundreds yexterday. The gentleman who owns the land on which it fell has been of ferred \$500 for it.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

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A Duel Between Two Richmond Bloods Prevented by the Police.

Colored Minstrels Indulge in Shooting Match at Salamanca, N. Y.

A Woman the Cause, and One of the Minstrels Seriously Perforated.

The Fugitive Buchanan, of Bogus-Diple Notoriety, in Windsor, Can.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 24.—It seems the

A DUEL PREVENTED.

the dueling mania which began in South Carolina has reached Virginia in good earnest. The Smith-Elam duel, which fought with almost fatal results, and the Lamb-Hope duel, which was nipped in the bud last week at Norfolk, are now followed by the arrest of Dr. George Ben Johnston who is charged with being about to fight a duel with Capt. John S. Wise. Capt. Wise is duel with Capt. John S. Wise. Capt. Wise is a son of the late Gov. Henry A. Wise of this State, while Dr. Johnston is a nephew of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the ex-Confederate leader of the Anny of the South. Both gentlemen are well known here, and Capt. Wise is the Readjuster candidate for Congress from this district, as well as for Elector on the Mahone Independent Electoral ticket. There have been rumors throughout the city for several days past that these gentlemen were about to engage in a hostile combat. It is understood that the cause of the trouble is the blackhall ing of Capt. Wise when his name was pro-posed for membership in the Westmoreland Club of this city. Capt. Wise has made him-Readjuster party, while the majority, if not all, of the members of the Westmoreland Club belong to the Debtpayers party. When his name was propose for membership and the vote was taken it was found that he had been blackballed. A short time after this it is rumored that Col. Richard L. Maury, a well-known lawyer of this city, who served in the Confederate army, and is a member of the Westmoreland Club, went into Capt. Wise's law office on a matter of business. Mr. Wise, it is understood, used quite harsh language to him and told him never to put his foot in his office again. Col. Maury turned on his heel and walked out. Capt. Wise made allusion several times in public to the fact of his having been blackballed by the Westmoreland Club, and the matter soon became the subject of much talk. It is understood that Col. Maury, being a consistent member of the Church, did not take any further notice of Capt. Wise's treatment of him, but that Dr. George Ben Johnston, another member of the Westmoreland Club, stated publicly that he not only voted against Capt. Wise but got several of his friends to do the same, and that it is owing to this that the duel is apprehended. Both are gentlemen of known courage. Their friends deny that they are about to engage in a duel, but Maj. Poe, Chief of Police, had reasons to believe otherwise, and sworout the warrant for their arrest. Both gentlemen have been in this city for several days past. Dr. Johnston was arrested while on his rounds to see his patients. The police areon the lookout for Mr. Wise. The affair causes great excitement. Mr. Wise has not yet been arrested. this city, who served in the Confe

A COLORED FRACAS.

Special Dispatch to The Oncase Troung.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Ang. 24.—The Georgia

Minstrels (colored) arrived at noon to-day. and were quartered at the Dudley E The troupe was accompanied by a woman named Laura Bahee, who left Saratoga re-John Lock Warwick, a member of the troupe, were on intimate terms, and it is said were to have been married on their arrival in Chicago. It seems she had been living in Sara Jackson, also colored. The latter followed her, and happened to be on the same train on which the party embarked to come here. He met them at Milhuish's saloon and asked her to return to him. Sh refused, whereupon he swore he would s both of them. They were seated at a table waiting for drinks ordered by Jackson, when, on some slight pretext, he went out and returned with a revolver in his hand. His first shot pierced Warwick out and returned with a revolver in his hand. His first shot pierced Warwick through the wind-pipe. He then fired at Mrs. Bohe, wounding her in the hand. In the meantime Warwick drew his revolver and fired several times at Jackson, hitting him once slightly in the back. Jackson followed Warwick out into the street, firing at him repeatedly, but missing. He then turned on the woman, who ran out of the back door and down the cellar stairs of Salug's Hote. There he overtook her, and fired at her three times, one ball taking effect in the left eya another in the right shoulder, and a third entered her clothing in the region of the heart, but harmlesly spent its force against her corset. Several men, including Officer Brainard, rushed in and secured Jackson, who is now awaiting examination. He is a desperse chance, and if the victims of his murderous assault escape death it is by the slighted character, and if the victims of his murderous assault escape death it is by the slighted chance. The bullets were extracted, and both the wounded are in adjoining rooms at the Dudley House. Warwick's chances of recovery are small, and the woman seems almost literally shot to pieces, but has some chance for recovery. The examination of Jackson began this afternoon, the only witness sworn being John Taylor, who was in the room when the shooting began. It will be continued to-morrow.

will be continued to-morrow. BUCHANAN. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 21.—The much-sought Dr. Buchanan. of bogus medical diploma netoriety, whose disappearance from Philadelphia and supposed drowning from a ferry-boat has already been tele-graphed over the country, has been run down at last. He is stopping at Windsor. graphed over the country, has been run down at last. He is stopping at Windsor, Ont., opposit this city. He has been hiding in the vicinity for several days under the assumed name of Fairchild. There seems to be no deubt of his identity. The police authorities here have not been communicated with and have taken no extent to interfere

thorities here have not been communicated with, and have taken no steps to interfers with his movements.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 24.—The adjourned investigation of the disappearance of Dr. Buchanan was continued in the District Court to-day on the question of forfeiling the ball for his appearance. The Judgs said from the testimony the allegations of the bondsmen that Dr. Buchanan had committed suicide were sustained. The motion, therefore, of the Government to have the ball for feiled must be refused. But if the District-Attorney can at any time rebut the presumption raised by the evidence, he can renew the motion for forfeiture. notion for forfeiture.

MEXICAN BRIGANDS. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—A Tucson dipatch says Sheriff Butner, with the posse who left here last night to intercept and arrest the Mexican brigand Reyes, who with rest the Mexican brigand Reyes, who with his band were reported to be in the vicinity. Butner met them about eight miles from town, and a fight ensued, in which about fifty shots were fired. The Mexicans field. leaving several dead and wounded animals and weapons on the field. The Sheriff followed, but soon lost the trail in the darkness. The brigands are supposed to number about fifty. A company of United States troops is now in pursuit.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 24.-The cases of MARMISBURG, Pa., Aug. 24.—The cases of Smith, Long, and McCune, charged with corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, in the matter of the Riot Claims bill, are postponed to the November term on account of the absence of material witnesses for the defense. Judge Pearson says they together with the remainder, must be tried at the next session, and Chalrinan McKea. of the Legislative Prosceuting Committee, states they will not be abandoned.

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KNIGHTS IN COUNCIL.

Assembling of the World's Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias at St. Louis.

statistics Bearing upon the Extent and Condition of the Order.

A Grand Street Procession Witnessed by Many Thousand People.

A Large Gathering of Royal Arch Masons in Detroit,

Mich. KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24.—Several more dirisions and lodges of Knights of Pythias arrived this morning, and were escorted to their quarters by the local lodges. The city has put on holiday attire and everybody is on the qui vive for the grand parade. All the hotels are handsomely decorated with flags, and the colors of the different divisions stopping at them are flung to the breeze. Fourth and Fifth streets and Washington avenue are lined with great banners, and nearly all the stores on them are adorned with small flags, festoons of different stuffs of the colors of the Order, evergreens, and devices of vari-

There was to have been a grand triple arch at the corner of Fifth and St. Charles streets. but owing to some defect in construction the centre arch fell early this morning, and, there not being time enough to refrect it, it was

The Supreme Lodge of the World was es-corted from the Lindell Hotel to Odd-Fellows' Hall at 9:30 this morning by the Perux Chevaller Division, of Cleveland, accompanied by its band and several officers of the Grand Lodge of the State. They presented a very fine appearance, and attracted a great deal of attention. After being received by the Grand Lodge of the State, with the formal and imposing ceremonies usual on such occasions, the Supreme Lodge went into

The report of the Grand Keeper of Records and Seals of the Grand Lodge of the State shows there are sixty-two lodges in Missouri, with a membership of nearly 2,400, which represents a gain in membership during the year of 657. There have been seven new edges started, and one reorganized. About \$3,000 has been paid by subordinate lodges for relief to their members, and they have on hand and invested nearly \$26,000.

The Grand Lodge has a net surplus of cash on hand of \$2.151. This has been the most successful and prosperous year in the histo-

After the Supreme Lodge reached Odd-Fellows' Hall this morning, and had been formally received by the Grand Lodge of the State, the Grand Chancellor of the State, W. H. Rudolph, delivered a brief speech of welcome to the city, and proffered its hospitalities, to which Supreme Chancellor D. B. Woodruff made a fitting and graceful response. The Supreme Lodge then went into regular session, and Supreme Chancellor Woodrul read a very long and elaborate ad-dress, touching upon many points of interest to the Order, and making a number of recdations, the chief, of which, perhaps

was a thorough revision of the end The report of the Keeper of the Records and Seal was also read. This shows a decrease in the membership of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island. Georgia, Nevada, and Ontario of 2,699 members, while the other twenty-seven jurisdictions show an aggregate gain of 5,642, making a net gain for the year 1879 of aggregate.

Notwithstanding this decrease of members

in some jurisdictions, all of them show de-cided financial improvement. The capital of the lodges has greatly increased. The amount contributed to yellow-fever sufferers in 1878 was \$8,853. The number of members in the Order Dec. 31, 1879, was 87,715. The number of uniformed members, about 2,150, is embraced in lifty-four divisions. After the presentation of their report and the transaction of a small amount of unimportant business the Lodge adjourned till to-morrow morning and everybody began to prepare for the grand parade. During the morning the weather was cloudy and very sultry; about noon a brisk shower fell, after which the sky cleared and the sun poured its rays down with intense heat and the most oppressive effect. Notwithstanding this, by 2 p. m. the streets along the line of march were thronged with men, women, and this, by 2 p. m. the streets along the line of march were thronged with men, women, and children, decked in holiday attire, and all windows and elevated places were crowded to their utmost. Vehicles of every description filled with anxious and excited people, crowded allthe cross streets, and took position everywhere that space could be found. The procession was to start at 4 p. m., but owing to some delay did not move till half an hour later. It formed at Washington Park, corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets, and was composed as follows:

Col. Sam A. Lowe, Supreme Guide.
Grand Marshal Col. A. G. Henfeinberg and Aides.
Band.
Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Squires, commanding Brigade, and Staff.
Eight Companies First Regiment National Guard, Col. G. O. Carpenter commanding.
St. Louis Light Guard Cavalry, Capt. Day commanding.
Bight Companies First Regiment Police Reserves, Col. J. G. Butler commanding.

Mounted Knights in Ancient Roman Armor.
Divisions of the Uniform Rank and Drill Corps, Embracing the Preux Chavalier Division.
Cleveland, O., which occupied the post of honor, Divisions from Lafayette (Ind.), Bloomingtod (Ill.), Dayton (O), Indianapolis, Springfield (O.), Evansville, Chicago, Urbana (Ill.), Alton (Ill.), Belleville (Ill.), Henderson, (Ky.), Norfolk (Va.), Leavenworth (Kas.), Shreveport (La.), Fort Worth (Tex.), St. Louis, and Representatives of a large number of Divisions from different parts of the country.
Section of Artillery, Capt. S. D. Winter commanding.
Long line of carriages containing Acting-Maj.
John H. Lichtner and City Officials.
Grand Lodge of Missouri.
Supreme Lodge of the World.
Grand Chancellor of the World.
Justus R. Rathbone, founder of the Order.
Following these were a goodly number of Knights in carriages, who, owing to the in-

Following these were a goodly number of nights in carriages, who, owing to the inense heat, did not march with their divis-

The procession, though not so long as an

The procession, though not so long as anticipated, was very brilliant, and was heartily cheered at scores of points, especially when this or that division of Knights or a company of soldiers executed some fine maneuvre.

Everything passed off smoothly, and there was no hitch or accident during the entire march of three miles.

To-night a complimentary entertainment was given to the Knights at Pope's Theatre. It was an exceedingly pleasant affair, and consisted of a speech of welcome by Acting-Mayor Lightner, and response by Supreme Chancellor Woodruff, address on Pythianism by J. R. Rathbone, founder of the Order, and recitations, poems, and music by home laient. The house was crowded by Knights in uniform and ladies, and presented a gay

In the house was crowded by Knights in uniform and ladies, and presented a gay and brilliant scene.

Quite a number of Knights left for home this evening. It is not likely that more than four or five divisions will participate in the drill contests.

THE GRAND CHAPTER R. A. M.

Reecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DETROIT, Aug. 24.—The twenty-fourth Triennial Convention of the General Grand hapter Royal Arch Masons of the United tes commenced here at high noon to-day. The body is made up of the officers of the States Grand Chapters of the different States, and about 300 prominent Masons, representing every State in the Union, are present. The public demonstration in conon with the meeting consisted, in the irst place, of a reception in Whitney's Operaase this morning. The exercises conhe State by Hugh McCurdy, Grand High diest of Michigan, an address of welcome a behalf of the Masons of Detroit by John McGrath, of Peninsular Chapter, and a address of welcome on behalf of the city

by acting Mayor Ewers. These addresses were responded to by John Frizzell, General Grand High Priest. The speeches were timely and felicitous. Though most of the time allotted for the session of the Convocation will be given up to the transaction of the business of the Order, entertainment to the visitors has been planned in the snape of a carriage drive about the city, a social reception, and a boat ride on the river. It is expected that the Royal Arch Masons of the city will endeavor to entertain the visitors in a royal (arch) manner. Most of these visitors have spent the past week in Chicago.

THE CONCLAVE.

The Southern Knights Well Pleased -The Press on the Ball and the Hot -The Pres Weather. nial Committee in the south end of the Ex-position Building still continues. Men are being paid off, and bills are being settled as fast as they are presented and found correct. The camp has nearly all disappeared, and by this afternoon Camp de Molai, on the Lake-Front, will be a thing of the past. The Asylum is being rapidly razed to the ground, and ere the week has passed away it, too, will have disappeared. It was stated yester-day that the Californians left a note for \$600 to pay for tentage. A number of Knights

aplar say that the note is as good as cash, and Sir Knight E. S. Alexander, of Apollo Commandery, says he will stand youcher for it that it will be paid. The Californians were liberal while here, left good friends, and were able and willing to pay all their bills. There were other Commanderies which had not made final settlements, but no one doubted their entire willingness and ability to pay. There is no possible doubt but that the Triennial Committee will settle every bill incurred.

A WORD FOR MR. GASSETTE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Isn't it about time certain papers let up on you cannibal feast over the still warm body of Norman T. Gassette? So far as many little details of comfort and convenience were concerned the Conclave was a failure, but minds of greater depth, broader views, and grander ideas will look beyond all these things and see that Chicago received through the Conclave an advertise ent second only to the great fire.

Men of brains, of energy, of capital, came here from every corner of the Union, and coming, saw the possibilities of Chicago's future; the wideawake, unceasing, unresting activity of its citizens; and their great hearts, looking through eyes of commonsense, will see nothing of the petty annoy-ances which such an immense concourse of

ances which such an immense concourse of people necessitated.

Suppose a few penny-a-liners did fail in getting a sufficient number of tickets for all "their sisters, cousins, and aunts"; suppose through no fault or neglect whatever of the Commandant of the Lines the business portion of the city got no procession; suppose there were issued 210,000 ball tickets (and no sane man believes it); suppose in every step or every move that the Chairman of the Triennial Committee made he worked only for self-aggrandizement, can any faironly for self-aggrandizement, can any fair-minded person deny but that Chicago has re-ceived forty-fold benefit, both directly and indirectly, from the gathering within her gates of 200,000 of the best citizens of the

Country?

Business-men of Chicago, instead of permitting this wholesale abuse of N. T. Gassette, you should thank him for the three years of hard, unremitting, unrewarded toil he has performed in bringing to your doors such an army of the best brains of the United

such an army of the best brains of the United States.

Granting he was working for his own advancement, and that the perfect success of the Conclave would have made him a Grand Commander, his promotion would have reflected additional honor on Chicago, which is already assured of many golden sheaves from the Knightly harvest. He brought a nation to your midst, but failed to cure a few disappointed, sore-headed scribblers. Will you suffer him to be crushed for this omission? You kindly aided him with, say, \$100,000. Was there not left in your midst forty times that amount? You gave him sympathy and encouragement before "the gathering of the clans." Did not the clansmen go away with better ideas of Chicago's greatness than they ever grasped before in their wildest dreams?

There was a failure of many little details. Is it fair, just, or honorable that one man

Is it fair, just, or honorable that one man should receive the concentrated fire of all the abusive grumblers? There were growlers in the procession that Moses led out of Egypt, and there has been in every large movement since. Who among us could have handled the immense assemblage of last week any better than Norman T. Gassette and his well-chosen committees? A says, "I could," but, my dear sir, you have never proved it nor ever tried. Norman T. Gassette did all that mortal man could do with such an immartial, undisciplined, restraint-despising host as filled our streets on the day of the great parade.

Sir Knights of Apollo, Chicago, and St. Sir Knights of Apollo, Chicago, and St. Bernard, it was your votes, your consent, your support that made Norman T. Gassette Chairman of the Triennial Committee and Commandant of the Lines, because you had faith in his ability. Can you personally point to any duty of his willfully neglected, or act wrongfully committed, that ought to destroy that confidence? You will prove recreant to your solemn vows, and unworthy the uniform/you wear, if you do not cease your grumbling and manfully vindicate his character. Remember the "Magna est veritas, et prevalebit" of your banners. Courteously yours,

teously yours,
"ONE OF THE RURAL LAMBS FROM THE
METHODIST FLOCK AT EVANSTON."

A SOUTHERN KNIGHT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 23.—I as one of the Southern Knights who participated in the meeting of the Conclave commencing Aug. 17, have seen with regret newspaper comnents upon the treatment of not only Knights but also of visitors, which comments or insinuations so far as observed or heard from sinuations so far as observed or heard from all the Southern Knights, is unjust and wrong, and I as one say that we as Southern Knights were treated personally and received by the citizens of Chicago, regardless of party, as friends. It is true that some may have experienced some little inconvenience, but then the Southern Knights had not one word of complaint, and looked upon such little inconveniences as a natural consequence of such a large crowd (of course some would grumble to die and go to Heaven), but then as a whole we are well pleased, and so far as I am concerned I expressed myself freely as to the unselfish treatment all the Knights and everybody else received. The Mayor seemed to me to have suspended all city ordinances in regard to persons who under the circumstances might have been a little enthusiastic. I remarked that I, as a Southern man, outside of being a Knight, never felt so well among people as I did among the Chicago people; they seemed to me to be all Southern. In fact, only for the absence of personal friends at home in the South, I was at home in Chicago, and so far as I know or can hear the Southern Knights were perfectly satisfied, and praised the treatment of the Chicago people, be they Knights or citizens.

No one who saw the banners and the arches on the line of march, the display from each window, and the people who congregated upon our line of march, can say one word against the hearty welcome of Chicago and the extraordinary expense the city and its individuals went to to make the short stay agreeable, not only to Knights, but to each person who was drawn there by the occasion. I think I can speak for the Knights of the South, and say that we were well pleased with our sojourn.

Now, this communication is only due to corne devent and see aditorials and letters of all the Southern Knights, is unjust and wrong

South, and say that we were well pleased with our sojourn.

Now, this communication is only due to some slurs and also editorials and letters of correspondents of Chicago papers. I think the whole thing comes from your rival, St. Louis, who when the last census was taken fell behind you some 100,000 or 150,000, after bragging that they had as many as you. But figures won't lie, and they are mad. So don't say anything about Southerners, as they are your friends so far as treatment is concerned upon this occasion. Let St. Louis rip; she can't come up to you. You are ahead and will stay so.

I, as a Southern Kuight, wish Chicago all success that any city can have, and hope that the grumblers may be as well treated at San Francisco as in your Garden City. Yours, NORTH CABOLINA.

THAT UNLUCKY BALL.

Chicago is ready to grapple with anything to show to the world just how the thing can be done with ease, when others would tremble at the mere contemplation. Among other things, a grand siorée and public ball was to be given. A school-boy could have calculat-

ed that it was impossible to put 180,000 people where 20,000 could not be accommodated. But the ball was to be given in honor of the Knights at the Exposition, and 60,000 gentlemen received tickets, and each gentleman was privileged to bring with him two ladies. The writer started with two, but when within a block of the entrance it seemed as if a pandemonium had broken loose, and that half of the people in the city, as one great mob, had congregated to enter the Exposition or break down the walls or through the windows in trying. There was but one blace of entrance and none for egress open, and some 20,000 were inside, and three-fourths of them would have given any reasonable amount of

20,000 were inside, and three-fourths of them would have given any reasonable amount of money to be out. Those who were so unfortunate as to get in were nearly suffocated with heat and bad air. Outside policemen were shouting to stand back, ladies were screaming, children crying, men swearing. Thousands outside were trying to get in, and thousands who tried to enter and became demoralized were using their utmost endeavors to get to some locality where peace reigned, even if quiet could not be found.

A greater failure never was enacted in the civilized world than on this night, and if any one, citizen or visitor, has had a good word to say in regard to the management of this world-renowned ball we have failed to hear them so express themselves. If three or four, or even a dozen, large halls had here been selected and assigned to three or four Commanderies, all this confusion might have been avoided, and half of the 180,000 invited guests could have been reasonably accommodated.

CANNOT COMMAND AN ARMY.

Minneapolis Sun.

The "moral" of the magnificent fizzle at Chicago seems to be that a gentleman may be tolerably successful as chief engineer of a base-ball "nine," and even have fair skill in managing a caucus, without possessing the qualities necessary to command an army.

THE HEAT IN CHICAGO. THE HEAT IN CHICAGO.

Peck's Sun.

The train arrived in Chicago at 9 o'clock, and the suffering commenced. There was no delegation at the depot to meet us, no Mayor, not even a policeman, and there was nothing to do but to walk up town. They may talk about Hell being hot, and we have no doubt that for a quiet, steady heaf Hell can hold its own with any piace, but for a Triennial Conclave, where something extra is required, Hell must hide her diminished head and bow to Chicago. In comparison with Chicago. clave, where something extra is required. Hell must hide her diminished head and bow to Chicago. In comparison with Chicago, on this occasion, Hell would be a good place for an Arctic expedition. We were in Chicago six weeks ago when it was hot, when everything wilted at the touch of the simoon, and there was not a dry eye in the house, or anything else, and we enjoyed it, but that experience we look upon as a picnic compared to the crushing heat of last Tuesday and Wednesday. During the heated term of six weeks ago there was something to brace a man up, a gentle zephyr would occasionally fan one's face, and at its touch you could close your eyes and imagine that it was a breath from the beautiful shore, and you wanted more of it, and oftener. But this time there was no beautiful shore business. The angel that tempered the heat to the bald-headed, and stood between the victim and sunstroke, had gone to Heaven for all we know, and the sun sent its rays down, heated seventeen hundred times, and strong men laid down and had to have ice on their heads. New Orleans, and Memphis, and Ship Island, and Dry Tortugas, and the ropics may be able, at times, to get up heat enough to induce a man to take off his ulster overcoat, and get a check for his arctic overshoes and buckskin mittens, but when we want to enjoy heat that is heat we shall go to Chicago by the first train. If Chicago is a summer resort, Hell would be a good place to go to cure your hay fever.

WAITING FOR THE PROCESSION.

WAITING FOR THE PROCESSION.

There is one Milwaukee citizen who has not come back yet. He sits on a pine board on the "grand stand" adjoining the Court-House, and proposes to remain there till the procession goes by. He paid a dollar for a seat to see the procession, and it didn't come. The grand stand having been erected on the city property, he claims that the city is responsible, and he wants to be settled with. He claims \$20,000 damages, and the city has got to either call the Knights Templar together from all over the country and cause them to march by the Milwaukee man or pay him damages. It would probably be cheaper to pay him, as he is a stayer. The gentleman is Maj. Hunter, of the Light-Horse Squadron. He has his meals brought to him on the grand stand, and thousands of people crowd around to see him, blocking up the streets. We would advise Chicago to settle with liftin. He has a clear case, and will fight to the bitter end. WAITING FOR THE PROCESSION.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED. curred aboard the Maggie P., an excursionsteamer, which left this city last evening with an excursion-party under the auspices of the Calvary Mission Church. When in the neighborhood of the Narrows, about three miles above the city, James B. Auten stumbled over a coil of rope at the bow of the boat, and fell overboard. The alarm was at once given and boats were lowered. The search was continued for an hour, but the body was not found, and has not at this writing been recovered. Mr. Auten was writing been recovered. Mr. Auten was mail-carrier of route No. 5 of this city, was a universal favorit both with his superiors in office and the general public, and had been connected with the free-delivery system ever since its introduction here. He was about 36 years of age, and leaves three children, who are now orphans, his wife having died a short time since. A little boy, named John McGuire, also fell overboard later in the night, but was rescued by one of the boathands.

MAY'S LANDING. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.-The Camden Coroner's jury, like the Philadelphia Coroner's jury, inquiring into the May's Landing disaster, find no fault with the brakes in use on the road, but find that the collision was from a combination of circumstances. First, the unfavorable condition of the rails of the West Jersey & Atlantic Railroad, occasioned by recent rains, greatly enhanced casioned by recent rains, greatly enhanced the collision. Second, the limited time allowed between the starting of the first and second sections of the excursion train. Third, the inability of the engineer having in charge the engine drawing the second section to manage the brake with which the train was provided, or for some unforeseen cause to the juve unknown.

cause to the jury unknown.

HORRIBLE DEATH. ial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 24.-Mr. George Haslet and his son, while at work upon the new improvements at the Filbeck House this afternoon, lost their lives under the following circumstances: They were doing some carpenter work upon the rear wall of the stable; the boy dropped his rule into a new privy vault, thirty feet deep, just be neath them, and descended into it for the purpose of obtaining the rule. When near the bottom he suddenly fell overand expired, having been overcome by gas. His father saw him fall, and immediately went down to rescue him, but he, too, was overcome, and expired almost instantly.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 24.—The steam forced into the Kelly Run colliery to extinguish the fire saturated the timber 2 slope so much that the weight of earth above caused the slope to cave in this after moon, carrying everything with it, and giving fresh impetus to the fire. A large number of men are at work trying to fill the breach.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Brecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 24.—A gun smith named W. D. Davis was shot to-night by the accidental discharge of a revolver

which he was drilling the cartridge from. The charge entered his chest directly over SPRINGFIELD SPECIAL ELECTION. Springfield, Ill., Aug. 24.—A special election was held in this city to-day, which resulted in the adoption of an ordinance providing for funding the outstanding indebtedness of the city by issuing twenty-year 5 per cent bonds. The vote was very light, but the ordinance was adopted by 226 majority.

INDIANA SAENGERBUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. LAPAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 24.—The fifth an-nual festival of the Indiana Sangerbund opened last night at the Opera-House. The audience was comparatively slim, but the music, vocal and instrumental, was of a high order of merit. THE RAILROADS

Peace Proclaimed Between the Chicago & New Orleans and Louisville & Nashville.

Improvements On and Brilliant Prospects For the Pennsylvania System.

PEACE PROCLAIMED

As predicted in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the conference between Vice-President Clarke, of the Illinois Central, and Vice-President Alexander, of the Louisville & Nashville, resulted in an adjustment of the difficulties between the Louisville & Nashville and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroads and the war between these lines is now one of the things that were. It was a stubbornly contested fight, and both lines no doubt go scratched during the contest, but it is certain that the Louisville & Nashville, which original inated the fight, suffered most, for it was this line that sued for peace first and con-ceded finally to its adversary all it ceded finally to its adversary all it demanded—namely: the right to dictate rates from New Orleans north, it being the short route, and the short route has the right to make rates for the longer routes. The Louisville & Nashville also conceded the point that no lower rates should be made from Mobile, Pensacola, and Gulf ports to Chicago, St. Louis, Clinimati, and other Western points than are made from New Orleans. This is all the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans ever demanded, and, these concessions being readily made by the Louisville & Nashville, there was no longer any reason for the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans to resist the proffered olive-branch. The conference yesterday was attended by Mr. E. P. Alexander, Vice-President, C. P. Atmore, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, and Col. Thomas, General Superintendent of the Nashville & Chattanooga system of the Louisville & Nashville; Mr. J. C. Clarke, Vice-President of the Illinois Central and General Manager of the Illinois Central and General Manager of the Illinois Central and General Manager of the Illinois Central. After a thorough discussion and examination of the points of difference between their respective lines, they agreed upon a basis of operations and interchange of business in the future. The officers of the respective lines interested in this matter will meet at Louisville Sept. 1, to settle details and arrange the future relations between their respective lines. As soon as peace had been declared, joint telegrams were sent to the officers and agents of both roads at New Orleans, Louisville, and other competing points, to stop all cutting of rates and to at once resume the relations that existed prior to the opening of the contest which has waged between these lines for the last two months. demanded—namely: the right to dictate

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 23.—This is the time of year when the work along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad is heaviest. The weather is favorable, and the road has to be put in the best possible condition, prepara-tory to the heavy fall business of moving the crops from West to East. In addition to all that, the Filbert street extension into the heart of the city is going on as fast as possible, for the Company is not doing this work on the Government Post-Office plan. The been completed, and now the Company is the owner in fee simple of a district one square wide, extending from Fifeenth street to Thirty-second,—a pretty good operation in real estate. The bridge across the Schuylkil, three tracks wide, is gdng up as fast as it can be put in position, and the arches of brick-work on which the oad is to run are almost done. The new freight-station will be directly in the rear of the passenger-station, the passenger tracts running right through it. It will be two stories high, 306 feet wide, and 396 deep. Freight will be received on one side and elevated to the second story, for the track is twenty-four feet above the street, and delivered di another street, being lowered down by ebvators. The cut through Bergen Hill, just but of Jersey City, is being widened for four tracks,—two for freight and two for passengers. Another section of two miles between Oakland and Glenloch, twenty miles out of the city, has been given out to contractors to be straightened. The cost of this work may be imagined from the fact that the Valley Creek section, five miles in length, cost aquarter of a million, and saved only a third of a wide, extending from Fifteenth street to ened. The cost of this work may be imagined from the fact that the Valley Creek section, five miles is length, cost aquarter of a million, and saved only a third of a mile in distance. The old road went round the hills, and was full of sharp curves. The new location is an air-line, and crosses the old roadbed sixteen times in the five miles. The whole line between this city and Pittsburg is to be gone over in the same manner, and ultimately the distance will be shortened twenty or thirty miles. The reduction of these curves—390 degrees in all—will enable engines to carry two more cars to a train, so that the change in the line vill be equivalent to two cars on every train carried free, or two hundred cars a day. At Horseshoe Curve the roadbed is to be turned over to the ornamental gardener to make it as attractive as possible. At Altoona a free reading-toom has been put up for the employés when off duty, and the Company is teginning to erect houses for section-men on each subdivision so as to give the Supervisors, foremen, and trackmen better houses than they can rent of private parties and near to their work.

The work on the western lines is very heavy. The Pan-Handle keeps three construction trains at work reballasting the road, and more new ties will be laid this year than ever before in any one year, while two rolling-mills are busy on new steel rails. The Pan-Handle gave out in a single fortinght contracts for a quarter of a million of bridge work, renewing wooden with iron bridges, and let contracts for twenty new stations. Sidings are being extended along the Fort Wayne with a view to making the road double track the whole way in a short time. The Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston is being fast extended through. All this work can be better done this year, for the Western lines are earning more than at any time since 187, 20,000 cosh in the treasury, they are already \$1,750,000 ahead of last year. The Fort Wayne, Vandalla, and Pan Handle lines are all doing more business than ever before, in spite of the are all doing more business than ever before, in spite of the fact that the Pan Headle did 20 per cent better last year than in any previous year. Its passenger traffic, owing is the extension of the fast service, which enables passengers to make better time than by way of Chicago, has increased 40 per cent this year, and the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, which last year almost doubled its net earnings, is gaining very heavily this year over the fine statement of 1879. The Pennsylvania Railroad proper shows a gain for seven months of a million dollars in the passenger traffic alone,—an average of \$4,500 a day. The increase has been steady, each week of the year being ahead of the corresponding week of 1879. All the fast freight lines which are owned exclusively by the Company have done a very heavy business and will show a handsome profit at the end of the year. It is expected that the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad will reach forty millions and that the actual net earnings will be at the rate of more than 20 per cent on the capital stock.

INTERIOR ILLINOIS EOADS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DANVILLE, Aug. 24 .- At the Southwest

ern Junction, two miles west of town, the new Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific yards are nearly completed. Two miles of siding have been laid, and work on the two storage tracks, which will accommodate a thousand cars, is being rapidly pushed ahead. The new management of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad are very

chary in issuing passes. One was refused to the wife of an Urbana banker. In retalia-tion he refused to accept the scrip on the Indiana Bank issued for the payment of employes. This was the cause of the

ployés. This was the cause of the late planic. The employés at this place state that they are paid regularly on or about the loth of each month, and that the scrip which they receive is cashed at par by the Vermilion County Bank.

Between Covington and Bismarck on the Indiana branch of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois the track is being rapidly taken up. This branch, twenty-seven miles in length, was never anything more than a coal-switch to the Fountain County coal-fields. There are such heavy grades in some places that an engine cannot pull more than eight loaded cars. Some of the farmers living in the vicinity of the branch have protested against the removal of the track, claiming that it will injure their property by placing their crops further from market. The claim is

absurd because this part of the branch has long since seased to be operated. The mines are reached by running a train over the Ipdiana. Bloomington & Western from Danville to Covington, thence down the branch to the mines. There have recently been some notices in the papers to the effect that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois was repairing and intended soon to operate that part of the branch between Covington and Bismarck. All that was done was to send a few men over the route to cut down the high weeds, in order to expedite the work of the track-raisers, who were to follow.

The Danville & Southwestern, for many years famous on account of its miserable road-bed and paucity of funds, has lately been doing a much better business. It is securing by the way of Cairo the shipnient of Texas cattle destined for New York. The local traffic is also largely increasing. The road-bed has been put in good condition, and some fine rolling-stock has been purchased. Under the patronage of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and the Cairo & Vincennes the road has prospects of doing a paying business.

DINING-CARS. Most people are laboring under the delu-sion that dining-cars can feed but a limited namber of passengers, and that when there is a great rush of business many will have to go hungry unless the train stops to give people an opportunity to eat at dining-stations. ple an opportunity to eat at dining-stations. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, during the Triennial Conclave rush last week, proved that dining-cars, if properly managed, can take care of and feed all who desire, no matter how large the crowd. The efficient Superintendent of the Burlington dining-cars has kept an account of the number of people fed on his cars, which are four in number, during the Conclave week. His accounts show that he fed 2,878 people in the four cars during five days. If more had demanded meals they could have been accommodated without inconvenience. There was no crowding and no hurrying, everybody could take his meals in comfort and peace, and everybody was full of praise of this excellent feature on the Burlington Road.

It is not known how large a business was done by the Alton, Rock Island, and other roads running dining-cars during the Conclave week, but from what can be learned their business was also immense, and was conducted as systematically and gave as good satisfaction as on the Burlington.

There is no feature that has lately been added to the American railroad system that has so rapidly grown in public favor and proved so unqualified a success as the dining-cars. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, during

EXPOSITION EXCURSION TICKETS. Mr. J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has issued the following circular to agents regarding the sale of excursion tickets to the Inter-State Exposition in this city:

Inter-State Exposition in this city:

The sale of special round trip (excursion) tickets in connection with admission tickets to the Inter-State Exposition in Chicago, Sept, 8 to Oct. 23, 1880, is hereby authorized on the days specified below:

In Illinois, from Mendota and all stations east thereof, including the Fox River, Rock Falls, Geneva, and Galena Junction Branches, viz.: Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, and 30; Oct. 1, 2, 9, 11, 12, 18, 16, 21, 22, and 23.

From all stations on the main line west of z, u, 11, 12, 13, 16, 21, 22, and 23.

From all stations on the main line west of Mendota, including Burlington; the Clinton, Rushville, Peoria, Keithsburg, Quincy, and Carthage branches; also the St. Louis & Rock Island Division, between Briar Bluff and Chapin, viz.: Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, 23, 24, 29, and 25, Dot. 5, 11, 12, 21, 23, and 23.

In Joya, from all stations

12, 21, 22, and 23.

In lowa. From all stations, viz.: Scpt. 7, 8, 9, 21, and 22. Oct. 19, 20, and 21.

These tickets will be sold on the dates specified above only in connection with the admission tickets, and will be limited for return passage to include the first Monday following date of sale. Care must be taken to write the limitation plainly on the face of every ticket in order to avoid any possibility of trouble between the passengers and conductors.

NONE OF THEIR BUSINESS. A meeting of General Passenger Agents of Western roads was held vesterday at the office of the Milwaukee & St. Paul for the purpose of taking some action in re-gard to the practice of General Freight Agents issuing 1,000-mile tickets at re-

Agents issuing 1,000-mile tickets at reduced rates to shippers. There were present J. R. Wood, Burlington; E. St. John, Rock Island; A. V. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee & St. Paul; W. A. Thrall, Northwestern; James Charlton. Chicago & Alton.

After fully discussing the matter, it was proposed to request the General Managers to issue orders prohibiting any one except the General Passenger Agents from issuing such tickets, but finally it was decided to let the matter seriously alone, as it would not look well for the Passenger Agents to meddle with the General Manager's affairs, and con-sequently the meeting adjourned without taking any action in the premises.

POSTPONED PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 24.—The sale of the Galveston, Brazos & Texas Narrow-Gauge Railroad is postponed until Nov. 30.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 24.—The Directors of the Mexican Central Railway Company have elected F. de Funiak General Manager.

ITEMS. The new bridge over the Missouri River at Plattsmouth, Neb., erected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, will be tested and opened for business next Monday. Invitations have been sent to a number of prominent people to join in an excursion to that point and witness the ceremonies.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading east from this city held a meeting yesterday at the office of Mr. R. C. Meldrum, of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, and drew up resolutions affirming the action taken at the Cleveland meeting in regard to the change in the tariff, that car-lots should be charged by actual weight only, that is, that instead of charging so much per car on business west of Buffalo, Pittsburg, etc., it should be so much per 100 pounds.

per 100 pounds.

Illinois still leads all other States in the number of miles of its railroads. This position Illinois has occupied since 1879, when it passed Pennsylvania, which previously had been the leading railroad State. The railway mileage of the former State is now 7.578; Pennsylvania comes second with 6,008; New York follows close behind with 6,008; Ohlo is fourth with 5,521 miles; Iowa is fifth with 4,779 miles; and Indiana sixth with 4,330 miles; Missouri, Michigan, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Texas, Georgia, and California follow in the order named. There is no State or Territory which is totally devoid of railroads, though Montana can boast of but ten miles of completed road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune BUTTALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.-Marvin Cline, a maltser of this city, accused of being a defaulte to several of the city banks to an defaulte to several of the city banks to an amount of over \$100,000, and who was admitted to hill last Tuesday in the sum of \$2,000, disappeared from his residence, on Sixth street, Friday afternoon. He left home ostensibly to keep an engagement with his counsel, Mr. H. W. Box, but did not meet that gentleman, and was last seen on the tow-path near the foot of York street. There were several theories in regard to his disappearance. One was that he jumped his ball and went to Canada; the other that he drowned himself in the canal; and another, suggested by his mother-in-law, that he had lost his head and had become a wan derer. The last theory proved correct. Yesterhe had lost his head and had become a wan derer. The last theory proved correct. Yesterday a citizen called at the Cline residence and informed the occupants that the missing man was at his house, but suffering so badly from nervous prostration that he could not be moved. Cline was a man of considerable wealth, and was one of the most prosperous maltsters in the city, but unfortunate speculations ruined him, and, to keep up appearances, he endeavored to beat the banks.

A NEW-YORK REUNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., Aug. 24.—Great preparations are being made here for the sixth annual reunion and picnic of all who were once residents of Washington County, New York, to dents of Washington County, New York, to be held at Steward's Grove, near here, Thursday, Aug. 26. Among the distin-guished speakers who are expected to be present are ex-Gov. Beveridge, the Hon. R. H. McClellan of Galena, the Hon. Lewis Steward, the Hon. William Patten, and the Rev. Henry Gordon, of Coila, N. Y. It is expected that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons will be present.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Ground camp-meeting is rapidly drawing to a close, this being the last day. The attend-

ance has not been as large this year as in some previous ones, though there were probably 15,000 people there on Sunday. It costs money to build tabernacles, fence in grounds, etc.; and on Sundays the Association always exacts a 10-cent fee from all who wiss to listen to the Word or sit beneath the protecting roof of the Tabernacle. The gatereceipts Sunday were \$850. The meeting has undoubtedly been a financial success, as the Association conducts its own boarding-house, the profits of which go into the fund.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OLYMPIC. The conspicuous feature at this theatre during the present week is another sample of what has been aptly termed the "chromo" drama,—that species of entertainment in which are found "Photos," "The Tourists," which are found "Photos," "The Tourists," etc. It is called "The Players." About the only difference between it and the rest of its class lies in the number of performers engaged in its production, and in the ability of these performers. There is some kind of a thread of dialog, as there is in all such entertainments, upon which to hang the specialties. Mattie Vickers and Charles Rogers are the prominent performers, the former pleasing her audience in opera bouffe and ballad selections; the latter in his imitations of prominent actors. There are three other people introduced,—Mr. Harry Ellis, Miss Beda Vickers, and Miss Ella Baker. "The Players" is preceded by the farce, "Love in Livery," which the company very effectually slaughter.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—Macauley's Theatre has been purchased by John T. Mac-auley, and will, as heretofore, be conducted and managed by him as the leading place of amusement in the city. Leading attractions in the country have been secured, and the coming seasen will be one of the most brilliant ever seen here.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. John T. Raymond returned to New York from Europe last Saturday.

"The Danicheffs" will be produced Monday next. "Led Astray" will follow. "Two Nights in Rome" appears to have won slender popularity at the Union Square Theatre.

J. K. Emmet (Fritz) opened his season at the New York Grand Opera-House on Mon-The management of " Photos" applied the

knife to the entertainment yesterday, and the curtain was brought down at 10:30. Agnes Robertson will make her reappear ance on the American stage at the Phila phia Walnut Street Theatre on Sept. 13.

The popular comedian E. A. Sothern is said to be suffering from a complication of yout and dropsy. His condition is reported gout and dropsy. I The painters are now at work on the Grand Opera-House, which will be opened on the 6th of September by Hoey and Hardy's "Child of the State" combination.

Harry Richmond, the head of the combina-tion which presented "Our Candidate" in the Standard Theatre last season, died sud-denly the other day in Cincinnati, where he was to begin an engagement last Monday. After the present run of "All the Rage" at McVicker's, Denman Thompson in his great assumption of Joshua Whitcomb will play a four weeks' engagement. His engagement of last season at the same house was the largest monetary success ever known in the history of McVicker's Theatre.

The first representation of Mr. Dudley Buck's new comic opera, "Deseret," will take place at Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre on the 11th of October. The libretto of the opera is by Mr. A. Croffut. The company includes Mr. C. F. Lang, tenor; Mr. C. Barcolini, baritone; Mr. J. Warde, basso; Mr. N. W. Greene, Mr. Eugene Eberle, Julia Polk, soprano; and Belle Cole, contralto. Mr. Hart Jackson will be the manager.

"Mr. Townsend Percy has written a play founded upon a novel for Rose Eytinge. She will star in it. The scene is laid in Florence, and the part to be assumed by Miss Eytinge is said to be that of a kind of modern Borgía, a passionate, unscrupulous, revengeful, but attractive woman, a creature with all the vicious propensities of medieval times, concealed beneath the gloss and curbed by the restraints of modern society.

"Hazel Kirks" attll better

restraints of modern society.

"Hazel Kirke" still holds the stage of the New York Madison Square Theatre. Mr. Mackaye's company for next season will include the following well-known people: Agnes Booth, Jeffreys Lewis, Effie Ellsler, Sidney Cowell, Jean Burnside, Georgie Cayvan, Agnes Herndon, Florence Elmore, Maude Stuart, Maria Wilkins, Cecile Rush, Louisa Eldridge, Carrie Jamieson, Mrs. Whiffen, Annie Ellsler, Josephine Craig, George Clarke, Gustavus Levick, Frederick Paulding, C. W. Couldock, Dominiek Murray, Thomas Whiffen, W. B. Canill, W. J. Ferguson, Welsh Edwards, Joseph Frankau, Ed Coleman, L. P. Massen, Albert Roberts, W. J. Reynier, Mason Mitchell, Mr. Stevens, E. L. Walton, and Mr. Clifford.

A correspondent writes to the New York

E. L. Walton, and Mr. Clifford.

A correspondent writes to the New York Herald as follows: "An incident occurred at Booth's Theatre during Miss Neilson's last engagement that deeply impressed the superstitions existing among the attachés. It appears that while the announcement was being made that a large photograph of the tragédienne, which was displayed on Twenty-third street, had been destroyed, a costly mirror hanging in the manager's office fell to the floor with a crash and was broken in pieces. Many now religiously believe that these accidents were premonitions. Reference is also made to the curious fact that the chief attraction for her 'farewell benefit' given in the same theatre in May, 1875, was the balcony scene of 'Romeo and Juliet,' with Miss Neilson as Juliet, Miss, Mary Wells as the nurse, and H. J. Montague as Romeo. Not one of these noted players is now living."

AMUSEMENTS.

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Photographers' Association.
ition in the Grand Pacific Hotel from 10 a. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T. will not have a Special Conclave this evening. By ve a Special Conclave this evening.

JOHN D. M. CARR, Command

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1880. M. LEON SAY, the President of the French

Senate, has sustained a severe loss in the death of his only daughter. THE steamship Cybelli has run ashore on the Island of Anticosti at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. The passengers have been taken off. It is feared that the steamer, which

has a valuable cargo, may become a total wreck. WILLIAM H. WALDBY was nominated by the Democrats of the Second Michigan District resterday to make the run against Congressman Willis, the present Representative of the dis-trict, who is again the candidate of the Repub-lican party for reflection. Mr. Waldby will lack

at 6,000 votes of a bare majority. HAPIZ PASHA, who until recently held the position of Turkish Minister of Police, is being tried by court-martial for causing the arrest of tried by court-martial for causing the arrest of a young lady who, contrary to the custom in Constantinople, went into the street wearing a thin veil, and also for what in a Turkish official is deemed a very slight offense—for peculation.

TRICKETT, the Australian carsman, will not need friends or backing in the proposed rowing match with Hanian. Already \$25,000 Australian is a better rower than the Canadian. in English, as it certainly will in

LETSEA. the Basuto Chief who recently submitted to the British officials at the Cape, and who promised to arrest Masupha, the leader of the anti-British Basutos, finds that he has undertaken too much. He is afraid to proceed n the matter, and has so informed the Cape au It is not improbable that Letsea and fasupha "have made up."

Mr. George W. Julian, who has for some time sulked in his tent, has at last been obliged to come forward in advocacy of the Democratic party, which he at one time denounced as treasonable organization. Although that bod stands by its old principles and practices, Mr. Julian bepraised it, though in a half-hearted way, at Indianapolis last evening.

Ir is reported in London that Dr. Tait, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has now reached the ripe age of 69, is about to take unto himself wife in the person of a ustinguished society lady of the English metropolis, but whose name rumor giveth not. The most reverend gentle-man, who has been a widower only a few years, has a yearly income of about \$150,000.

MR. GEORGE W. WEBBER was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth Michigan District. His competitors were Mr. McLaughlin, of Muskegon, and George A. Farr, of Grand Hayen. Congressman Stone was not a candidate. The district is close, but Mr. Webber, who is a very able and popular gentleman will be able to carry it by a safe

A Young carpenter named Haslet, em ployed in effecting some repairs on a Terre Haute hotel, dropped his rule into a vault thirty feet deep, and descended to pick it up. When near the bottom he suddenly fell over. His father, who was at work on the same building went to his rescue, but when he got as far as his son had gone be too fell over. Both died from

Mr. Joshua Osooop does not intend that he shall be made a tool in the hands of the Greenback-Democratic unboly alliance in Maine, and has refused to allow his name to be ised as the candidate of the Temperance party for Governor of that State. The ecalition will have to find some temperance man foolish enough or knavish enough to take the place ofred to Mr. Osgood.

London Standard says that according to the best information at hand the Russian harvest is the worst since that of 1873, which was followed by a serious famine. And yet the Carr goes on in-triguing, provoking more wars, banishing more Russian subjects to the prison-pens of Siberia, and adding to the taxation of the Russian people. There are Nihilists in Russia, and it is not

In consequence of the wise determination of some of the Worcestershire (England) nailmakers, an extensive strike which was contem-plated by the trades-union "bosses" in that county and in Stafferdshire has been abandoned, and a great deal of suffering, and probably riot and bloodshed, have been averted. The action of these men had a parallel in this country about a week ago in the refusal of the Corning. ners to strike at the mandate of the

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON put his foot in it, so to speak, when he attempted to deny the correctness of the report of his Staunton speech, published in the Vailey. Virginian of that place. The editor of the Virginian has telegraphed the Wheeling Intelligencer that the speech as printed in his paper was the one delivered by Senator Hampton, and that he will print next phursday officiarity from speech as proposed. Chursday affidavits from several Democrats is to its correctness in every particular imong them being the editor of the Staunto

be between the New York World's report ference between the New York words of Hampton's speech and the Virginian's re-port is accounted for by the fact that the Senator corrected the World's report. Northern readers, he knew, would not relish his rebellious

EXTENSIVE fires occurred at San Francisco Greenville, Pa., and Edinburg, Scotland, yes-terday. In San Francisco five buildings, occu-pied as concert-halls, saloons, shooting galleries, etc., were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$80,000. At Greenville, Brown & Son's Woolen-Mills, Mather's Flour-Mills, the Packard House, and two dwellings were destroyed involving. Mills, Mather's Flour-Mills, the Fackard nivolving and two dwellings were destroyed, involving a loss of \$30,000, fully covered by insurance. Miller & Son's Flax-Mill, at Edinburg, was destroyed The building, machinery, and stock were valued at \$250,000.

SINCE the days of Abdel-Kader and indeed before his time, the Algerines have been as disloyal to French rule as are the Irish to English rule, and it is not surprising to learn that a widespread revolt is being organized by them. They have an organ which is publish in Sicily, and which breathes the flercest hate of everything French, counseling the Algerines to revolt. Arms have been selected to the second revolt. Arms have been recently shipped into the country in large quantities, and it looks as if some kind of a "rising" would be soon at-

THE Judge of the Philadelphia District Court yesterday decided that the testimony of-fered by Dr. Buchanan's bondsmen sustained ory that that gentleman had committed suicide, and consequently the application of the District-Attorney, that the bail be forfeited, was refused. The prosecution can, however, offer rebutting testimony at any future time, and, as t is pretty certain that Buchanan is rusticating in Canada, the District-Attorney will soon be able to satisfy the Philadelphia Court that he is

YIELDING to the openly expressed dissatis faction of the Spanish people, and not unlikely to the remonstrance of the Austrian Court, the Royal decree recently issued fixing the status of the unborn child of the Spanish Queen has been revoked. The expected Royal offspring, if a boy, will bear the title of Prince of Asturias and be heir-apparent to the Spanish throne, and if a girl will be named Princess of Asturias, and, in the absence of male children and of pretend ers and a revolution, may become Queen of Spain on the death of her father.

SERIOUS dissensions are said to exist in the French Cabinet in consequence of the attitude of M. De Freycinet in reference to the religious congregations. Gambetta and his followers in the Cabinet want to wage war to the knife against the Jesuits and kindred bodies, but the Moderates object, and predict that should such a poticy be carried out a reaction would certainly result. The National, a journal in sympathy with all parties, suggests delay in the hope that time may heal all differences, and that some way out of the difficulty may suggest

JOINT debates have been arranged for be tween Judge Porter, the Republican, and the Hon. Franklin Landers, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Indiana. The first of the series, which is to consist of thirteen, will be held at South Beng, Sept. 2, and the last at Boonville, Sept. 16. These discussions promise to be very interesting, and will doubtless draw immense crowds. As the Republican chedidate has a good cause and is an able man, it is not too much to predict that he will have the best of the arguent, and will make many converts to Republican principles.

ROSALIA MELL a Sicilian, and a member of a secret society with no good purpose, known as the La Maffia, was sent to the California Penitentiary last year for highway robbery. It appears that Mell, before honoring the Golden Coast with his presence, distinguished himself in his native isle as a murderous brigand. The Governor of California surrendered him to the Italian authorities, and he is now on his way to the scene of his former exploits, where he will be made to answer for some of them at least. California can do without him, and Italy may

LITTE Delaware had its Demogratic State Convention yesterday. After the renomination of Col. Martin for Congress, the usual resolutions of indorsement of the Chacinnati nominees and platform were adopted, as was a resolution declaring that the continuance of the Demo-eratic party in power in Delaware was necessary ns. The Democracy has had control of the State from time immemorial, and there are such ces of good government as the whippin post and the lash yet in existence there; and, as to prosperity, there is not a State north of Mason and Dixon's line that has made progress as Delaware in the last twenty years.

In the recent sortie at Candahar the British lost heavily in officers and men. Gen. Brooks, Col. Newport, Maj. French, Capt. Cruikshank, and three Lieutenants were killed. Five officers were wounded, three seriously. About 180 of the rank and file suffered at the hands of the Afghans, who were well supplied with artillery. Since the sortie Ayoob Khan's force have been busy shelling the citadel, without much effect, however. Gen. Roberts continues his march, and is now within four days of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and, so far, seems to have met with little interruption. Ayoob Khan is concentrating a force on the Candahar road, withdrawing all the troops that can be spared from the besieging army, and will doubtless dispute Gen. Roberts way to the beleaguered city. In the meantime the fighting will be desultory, and without much influence on the fate of either army. The reports received by the London papers each day, and industriously cabled to this country, speak only of skirmishes, to which are given to importance. The struggle is yet to come.

THE Indiana campaign is getting very live ly and interesting. The best speakers of both parties will soon be heard in that State. Attoreral Devens, Gen. Hurlbut, Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., and other distinguished Republican orators will make speeches there next week. The Democrats talk of bringing Ben Butler into the State in their interest, but will hardly come, as he is waiting to see how Maine goes before consenting, and, as Maine is pretty sure to go Republican, the redoubtable Ben will hardly visit Indiana on a political mission this fall. The Democrats are growing desperate, and, in the hope that they may stem the tide setting against them, they propose to hold a grand ratification-meeting next month, at which they will try to get Gen. Hancock to attend. It said that English has already opened his barrel, and that he will spend \$100,000 in the cam-paign. Much of this will be spent south of the Ohio River, by order to swell the Democratic majorities in the river counties. The campaign in Indiana waxs hot, and it will be much hotter

before the Democrats are beaten in October.

THE Hon. George C. Hazelton was nominated resterday by the Republican Convention at Platteville as the candidate for Congress from the Third Wisconsin District, which is composed of the Counties of Crawberd, Grant, Green, Iowe, Lafayette, and Richland. Mr. Hazelton is a native of New Hampshire, and a graduate of Union College. He was elected to the State Senate in 1867, and served two terms in the body, acting the last term as President pro ton. He was first elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, ecciving 15,582 votes to 13,084 for the Hon P. A. Orton, the Democratic candidate. He was reflected in 1878 over Owen King (Pemocrat and Greenbacks) by a vote of 11,603 to 11,603. Last fall Gov. smith carried the district by over 3,000 majority and Mr. Hazeltop's reclection is not a major of doubt, as the Greenback dis-turbance is not expected to cut any figure in the campaign this year. Mr. Hazelton is a genial . He has already made his mark in the fouse, and is recognized by his ass on Congress as one of the promising young men a the Republican side.

TERE is positively no change in the ascet of the Greco-Turkish difficulty. The canisns, encouraged by the apathy or the con-Asace of the Turkish Ministers and agents ontinue recalcitrant, and are proceeding with the construction of defensive works to be used against the Greeks in case of war, or against the Turks should the latter try to enforce the Berlin Conference decrees. Every day's delay makes it more apparent that the jealousies among the European Powers preclude all possibility of concert on their part. It was only day before yesterday Mr. Goschen, provoked the French represe

and Austrian Intrigues in Bulgaria and Servia keep these Provinces in a volcanic state. The Austrian press charge the Russian agents enting agitation which may lead to war, and the St. Petersburg journals are not slow to attribute to Austrian emissaries schemes of a no less dangerous character. It seems scarcely probable that the Eastern question will be set-tied until after one other bloody war at least, in which Austria and Hussia, and it may be En-gland, will be involved, as well as Turkey and

AT a meeting of the Irish Home-Rulers heid Monday, and presided over by Mr. Parnell, it was resolved that the appropriation for the support and payment of the Irish Comstabulary should be resisted by all devices and means within the power of the Irish members. In accordance with this resolution one of their number, O'Donnell, who, it appears, has repented the error of his ways in holding 'sloof from the Parnellites, moved in the Commons last night that all money grants for the support of the that all money grants for the support of Constabulary be withheld until it was reco structed on a new basis. The force as it now is consists of about 28,000 men, as well drilled an armed as any military corps in the world. It is recruited principally from the illegitimate is recruited principally from the illegitimate sons of the landlord class, and from the sons of underlings, such as bailiffs, sub-agents, process-servers, and that numerous and pestiferous class necessary to earry out the behests of landlordism in Ireland. The Protestant members of the force are usually located in the intensely Catholic districts, and the Catholic members in the Uls There is no class, no body of men, not even the landlords themselves, so thoroughly hated by the peasantry as the Irish Constabulary. They are at the same time the descendants and tools of their oppressors, and they partake of more than their share of that insolence of office which is the peculiarity of policemen everywhere. The Irish members, who seem to have buried their petty quarrels for the time being, will doubtless make a bitter resistance, though not a successful one, to the appropriation for this Irish stand-ing army, unless its organization is materially

WHEN the charges of inhuman and brutal treatment of the soldiers in his command with made against Gen. Hancock, the Den cratic newspapers which have been indulging in outra, eous villification of Gen. Garfield cried out against "mud-slinging," and character ized the statements as "campaign lies," and de nced those who gave them circulation. THE TRIBUNE is able to present this morning orders testimony of the strongest kind in corroboration of the charges made against Han eock .- testimony which ought to set at rest the cry of the Democratic organs, and set them at work to try to refute them. Capt. Langridge, of Lancaster, Grant County, Wis., a gentle man of unimpeachable integrity whose char acter is vouched for by his neighbors, withou distinction of party, tells how the Fifth Wis-consin Regiment, in which he held command as Lieutenant, was punished by being put through double-quick drill for an hour in the blazing hot sun of an August day, and all because they wanted to take a drink of water after a long and weary march. He also tells how Gen. Han-Colonel of the regiment, with an oath, "The of knowing that the whole regiment have been mished for their act." The testimony of Capt. Langridge is supported by Dr. Ingersoil and Mai. Butterfield, of Waukesha County, Wisco previously published statement, was not with the regiment at the time, and his character for truth and veracity is such that a comparison between him and the gentlemen whose stimony is given in THE TRIBUNE this morning would be exceedingly odious to Mr. West. The charges are supported on excellent, trust-worthy testimony, and it will take considerable effort to convince unprejudiced people that they are not true, and that Gen. Hancock did not behave in a bullying, brutal, and unsoldierly man ner in first inhumanly refusing to allow the sol-diers to drink, and in then putting them through a needless and fatiguing drill after they had tramped all day under a burning sky.

Every observing and impartial person will ear witness that neither Gen. Garneld nor those most intimately identified with his political interests have been disposed to make a "bloody-shirt" campaign in the accepted sense of the term. In point of fact, the Electoral vote of the entire South has been Fractically conceded to the Democratic candidates. The methods whereby the partisan solidification of the Southern States has been achieved have been properly criticised and lamented as threatening the very foundations of the American Government, which rests mainly upon the freedom and integrity of the ballot-box; but there has been no effort to "carry the war into Africa," nor to arouse at the North the active indignation which was manifested at the time the native whites of the South obtained control of their

local Governments by fraud and violence. But the practical abandonment of the Southern States, so far as local government goes, and even as to the Electoral votes that shall be cast for Presidoes not exclude the people of the North from the right and duty of scrutinizing the ruling motives of the South in the effort to obtain control of the General Government. The only fair and reasonable means enjoyed at the North for ascertaining the intentions and purposes of the South is afforded by the conduct and utterances of the Southern people. These are uniformly indicative of treasonable designs, except when they are prepared to order for the pur-

pose of allaying the apprehension of the Northern people. When Senator Wade Hampton told the Virginia people in his Staunton speech that hey must remember they are now fighting for the same principles which Lee and Jackson fought for, there is reason to believe that he voiced the ruling sentiment of the ruling caste in the South. Such expressions are by no means exceptional. The reasons why Wade Hampton's utterance has received musual attention are: (1) because it was delivered so boldly by so prominent a man: (2) because Wade Hampton has always been put forward as a type of the Sountern Conservative; (3) because he avowedly made the appeal which he believed would be the most effective for uniting the disordant elements of the Virginia Democracy; and (4) because a subsequent abortive attempt to expunge the offensive passages in the speech has only served to attrect additional attention. But similar utterances are of every-day occurrence at the South. Pending the discussion of Hampton's radicalism, ex-Senator Toombs, of Georgia, writes to a friend: "You may depend upon it, sir, that Yank' or no 'Yank,' if elected the old boys of the South will see that Hancock does the fair thing by them." In order not to be misnderstood, he odded that "the boys of the South" will "run the machine." The "machine" in question is the United States Government, and if "the boys of the South" did not thoroughly believe, as Toombs does, that Democratic success would enable them to run it, they would not bestir themselves to

of the Union army. Frequent utterances of this kind at the South cannot be explained away. It will not do to say that Toomts is a noted extremist, because that does not apply to Wade Hampton. It will not do to dismiss other expressions of a like character because they come from obscure men, because Toombs is not an obscure man. They are the natural reflections of the prevailing spirit of the South. Not a day passes during the campaign when similar talk does not come to the surface in a public way, while it is the staple of private conversation. Only last Friday for instance, Gen. McGowan, in a public at dress in Charleston, S. C., said:

The effort on the part of the Southern Sues to establish a separate Government falled. We don't propose to make any reference to the easons for making that effort or the causes of its

aid in the election of a "Yank" and an officer

failure. These would be interesting topics, but not appropriate here. It is shough to say that South Carolina, in common with the Confederate States, united in that struggle. As a secretar State, and the common mother of us all, she reared aloft the standard and called upon every son reared aloft the standard and called upon every son of hera to support her standard and to defend here. Soil. That standard, then as now, had upon it no stain of dishonor. It would have been treason to dishonor here businesses the summons and answered the summons. In doing this, who will venture to say that they were not in the line of duty and honor?

This vicious doctrine of State-supremacy so forcibly and fervently enunciated in Gen. McGowan's speech is as firmly planted in the Southern heart to-day as it was in 1860, Its champion is the Democratic party, which commands the united support of the South for that reason alone. It is the "principle" for which Lee and Jackson fought, and Wade Hampton told the truth when he said the South is to-day contending for the same principle." Gen. McGowan's sentiment will be approved to-day by 999 out of every 1,000 men who fought against the Union and now act with the Democratic party. It is the premise from which the right of secession is logically deducted. It is the incentive and the excuse for the nullification of the United States laws which is going on in the South Another instance of the irreconcilable sen-

timent of the South has been recently furnished by an effort in Alabama to make arrests of men who had been beating and intimidating United States witnesses to the nullification of United States laws, Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of one Peyton and others in Covington County, and were placed in the hands of Deputy-Marshal Oliver. This officer took three other Deputies with him from Montgomery and proceeded to serve the warrants and make the arrests. The officers were met by a mob of some fifty men, armed with shotguns and revolvers, and assembled in a harroom kent by Payton. and were received with a taunting question whether they expected to effect any arrests with so small a force. Deputy-Marshad Oliver replied that where law and order prevailed it was not necessary to use force, and that as it had been loudly proclaimed that the State was universally peaceable and the people inclined to obey the law, he had not come pre pared to encounter a mob. Then Peyton, backed by his mob, said to the officers: " will fight you to the last extremity before you shall take off any one from here to-day; when we elect our President, Hancock, this d-d foolishness will stop. THE UNITED STATES HAVE NO RIGHT TO INTERFERE WITH THIS COUNTY IN ITS MATTERS." These facts are set forth in a report which Deputy Oliver made to United States Marshal Osburn, to whom he applied for instructions as

to what further coarse should be taken. Such occurrences and utterances as thes force themselves upon the attention of those who are averse to anything like a "bloodyshirt" campaign. There are numerous instances of the same spirit that never reach the Northern ear. They all indicate a trea sonable purpose which no man who loves his country and believes in the existing form of government can afford to ignore. The irreconcilables of the South cling to the Demo cratic party because its State-sovereignty creed holds out to them a promise of realizing their hopes for complete independence of the General Government and a freedom from all restraint under the constitutional amendments. To what length these people would carry their resentment to the General Gov ernment, their appirations for separation from any other authority than that of the State, and their rice antipathy to the negro under the encouragement of Democratic success, no man can feretell.

THE ENGLISH WHEAT CROP.

In Dornbusch's (London) List for Aug. 9 and 10 are two letters, one by Jackson and the other by Gibson, both recognized author-ities, on the condition of the British wheat

Jackson estimates that the surplus wheat which will be offered for sale this year from other countries will be twenty millions of quarters, equal to 165,000,000 bushels, and will be offered by American, Russian, and Indian holders, and that the amount needed in Great Britain will be from theive to fourteen millions of quarters only. .

There is a general agreement that the British crop this year is better than it has been since 1874, but there is no hope of an abundant crop. The wheat which some time since was so promising will fall short morein the quality than in the quantity. Even the increased production in Great Britain affords but little comfort to the growers; the price of wheat vill in any event be determined by the supply from America, where the quantity for sale is practically unlimited, and where the prices at which it can be shipped are so low. One of these writers thus comments on the subject:

shipped are so low. One of these writers thus comments on the subject:

Last year's crop was the worst for many years and comparatively a failure. We might have twelve bushels per aere more wheat this season, and even then barely an average. It is useless to deny the fact that since May the prospects are very considerably changed for the worse, and, after closely inspecting some of the most promising pieces of wheat to be found in Lincolnshire, I am within the mark when I say it is necessary to reduce eur first estimate by 25 per cent, and very probably this will not nearly cover the damage already beyond recovery. Fine dry weather, with plenty of sunshine, would doubtless do much to arrest further mischief, but this could not now give to the many empty shells and deaf-ears the fullness they lack, especially where the straw is already dying a fortnight too soon to properly mature the grain. Hithered my attention has been directed mainly to the most promising pieces of wheat that any persondriving past would pronounce good. What bit poor quality and a disappointmy yield can be expected from the many pieces, that are so asidy laid and matted together? Is it not therefore time to cease speaking of the Is80 crop as the "abundant harvest" sait is to pull prices down so many shillings? We must be furnished with other and better reasons as to what is to bring about the change, and have offourse only to look to America; there is supposed to be no limit as to the quantity America can send, or the incredibly low prices at which she can ship, but as a matter of fact it is well to remember that for months past red winter has scarcely been obtainable in sufficient quantity for less than 50s per 480 pounds, although at this time list year the visible supply was quite as large as now, and for several weeks the shipments werehalf a million quarters per week, almost as great as the quantity cabled last Tuesday, which so startled the trade. The quantity on passage is only about 70,000 quarters in excess of the same time last yea

Another writer points out that the British millers will soon have the new crop of wheat, which, mixed with the foreign on hand, will give activity to the mills, and throw upon the market an abundance of flour. But even in this respect the American competition will strike the trade in another quarter. Hitherte American millers have only moderately exported flour, but this year they may increase their shipments, and it is possible four offered in competition may thus become a feature of Mark Lane. To this Mr. Jackson adds:

son adds:

Lately I suggested that consignments of American flour might become of real importance, and a correspondent at Marseilles—a French miller—expresses the same views. From calculations made, he believes that the transit of flour from the Western States has the advantage over wheat transit to the extent of 3,50 per 100 kilos., besides being free of commission and several other charges that the English and French wheat-buyer has to pay, and these are believed to outweigh the relatively

inferior price which the American miller gets for his bran and other offal. Thus it is not unlikely that when wheat at low rates is scarcely remunerative for shipment to Europe, the miller may, by getting his costs of manufacture, be able to make consignments, and so enter into competition when the simple wheat-seller has withdrawn from the market. This phase of trade derands consideration in a season where trade demands consideration in a season when there appears a chance of 20,000,000 quarters o wheat being offered where only 12,000,000 to 14,

0,000 quarters are required.

To the British and other foreign millers the bran is an important item in their trade while to the American it amounts, compara tively, to little. If, however, American flour can-be exported free of the charges which attend the exportation of wheat, and flour can be offered in all parts of Europe in competition with wheat, then there may be found a mar ket for American flour, which will be disas trous to the European millers, as the market for American wheat has been to the British

American flour, however, has been an article of exportation for several years. The com parative exportations of wheat and flour for several years are thus reported:

************** It will be seen that the exportation of flour has by no means kept pace with that of wheat. Nevertheless the British millers are now dreading that the American supply of breadstuffs will hereafter take the form of flour, in which case the countries now supplied from England with flour will be supplied directly from the United States. Alto gether, the European market for American

DEATH OF "OLD PROBABILITIES." Albert J. Myer, the meteorologist, familarly known in every part of this country as "Old Probabilities," is no more, having died at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday, of nervous prostration, in the 52d year of his age.

wheat in one form or another will be as great

as ever, the increased consumption calling for

an increased supply, fully as great as the im-

provement in the British production.

The deceased was born in Newburg, N. ., Sept. 20, 1828, and graduated at Geneva College in 1847. He commenced his public career as a physician in Buffalo in 1851, and at once attained such celebrity that he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States army in 1854. From 1858 to 1860 he was on duty in the Signal Service, and in the atter year was appointed Major and Chief Signal Officer in the army. During the War of the Rebellton he rendered the country distinguished services in this capacity. During 1861 he served with Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe, and afterwards with Gen. McCletlan in the Peninsular campaign. In November, 1862, he was placed in charge of the Signal Office at Washington, and was successively breveted as Lieufenant-Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier-General, the last distinction having been won not only for his eminent services in organizing the Signal-Service Corps of the army, but also for special services at Alatoona, Ga. when, by the timely use of his signals, he saved the post and garrison. In 1866 he was nade Colone and Chief Signal Officer, and introduced a full course of study of signals at West Point and Annapolis. In 1870 he was appointed to observe and give notice by telegraph and signals of the approach of storms at various military posts and cities; in 1871, organized the Meteorological Division of the Signal Office; in 1873, was authorized to establish signal stations at lighthouses and connect them by telegraph with all necessary points; and in the same year was a delegate to the International Meteorological Congress at Vienna.

Personally Gen. Myer was a universal favorit with those who knew him as a gentleman of irreproachable character and genial disposition, and his acquaintance was widely sought in society. Professionally he was the best-known scientific man in this country. His pseudonym of "Old Probabilities" was as familiar as a household word. and his predictions of weather, his areas of thermometer and barometer, and his announcements of cold waves from Manitob have been looked for in the daily press with eagerness, since he rarely made an error in his calculations. His services have been of incalculable benefit, especially to mariners and commercial men, and it is the saddest thought connected with his untimely death that he has been cut off in the very flower of his life and prime of his usefulness; but he at least had the satisfaction of establishing his theories, putting them into practical operation, and seeing them universally adopted. In one sense, therefore, the mis sion of his life was concluded; and, now that he has passed beyond the storms of earth into a higher and calmer region, his departure will be followed with universal regret, and a sympathy as universal will be extended to his widow and children.

AN EXPLANATION EXPLAINED.

A writer in the New York Evening Post, commenting upon the extraordinary increase of population in the Southern States, suggests, as something more probable than fraud, the greater increase of negro production among the freedmen. His statement is as follows: 3

I refer to Chap. 20 of M. Quatrefage's work or The Human Species," where the author says: It is clear that the character and conduct of "The Human Species," where the author says:
"It is clear that the character and conduct of
the master played an important part in the
probability of the life or death of the slave.
Without feeling himself to be and without being inhuman, the master might demand more
labor from him than his nature could support,
or violate those instincts the free play of which
is necessary to health. This was certainly the
case in Cuba, where it was the general practice to
get as much out of the slaves as possible, thus creating the necessity for more frequent renewal.
We have here, doubtless, one of those causes by
which the mortality of a race, better fitted than
ours for intertropical climates, is so immoderately increased. Facts seem to justify these
conjectures. 'Since the abolition of slavery,'
says M. Elisce Réclus, 'the negro population has
been on the increase in the English Islands.
However singular this fact may appear to some
anthropologists, it is only a repetition of what
took place in Brazz."

This explanation is open to one or two
difficulties. The white population bore all
the burden of the War. The Confederate

the burden of the War. The Confederate loss from deaths in the field and in hospital, and later from disease contracted during the War, was exclusively among the white male population. The negro lived in comparative ase upon the fagms, and can hardly be said to have been overworked.

Since 1870 the negro has been free, and the two races have been placed on an

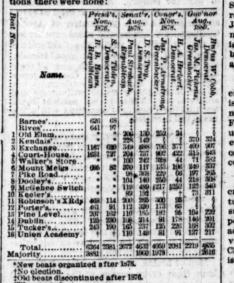
equality so far as legal servitude has been concerned, though the negroes are still the laborers of the South, the whites, as a class, engaging in no more labor now than they did twenty years ago. Leaving out of sight the migration of the negroes to the North and to the West and Southwest, and the non-migration of whites to the South, the singular fact remains that, while the white vote of the Southern States, according to the election returns, -as shown recently in Alabama,-has increased immensely, the negro vote is as largely reduced. If the increase of the blacks in population be due to their relief from the severe labor and toil of slavery, why is it that their voting population is dininishing so rapidly? And if there be but little increase in the white population, how is it that the white voting population is nearly

double what it was ten years ago? The writer in the New York Post may account for the variation between the comparative increase of voting population by saying that it is the result of intimidation and force, by which the negro is prevented from voting, and that the increase of white voters, as shown by the election raturns, is the result

of fraud; but this explanation only makes theory of an extraordinary natural increase of the negro population utterly absurd.

The notorious fraud in the election returns furnishes the key to the reported increase in the census returns. Both frauds have an intimate and direct connection. The one is to gain a fraudulent increase of Representatives, and the other to secure for the ninority the whole of that fraudulent representation. In the history of American polities there never was such a libel on self-government as the so-called election returns in the Southern States, and the fraudulent census is but a part of the same grand scheme of political fraud

THE Democratic motive for insisting on the abolition of the National Election laws is clearly shown by a comparison of the returns from Alabama. In 1876, when United States supervisors of Election stood at the polls, the vote was in some districts honestly registered and counted; and the fear that this may occur and counted; and the Pear that this may occur again is the cause of all the Democratic agita-tion. The following is an official report of the last four elections held in Montgomery County, Alabama. In the November elections there were State Supervisors; in the August elecions there were none:



continued after 1876.

Thrown out. No United States Supervisors. Deputy Marshal ounted 417 men who voted Armstrong tickets. A POET in one of the Irish weekly national

papers voices the feeling among the people in this rude stanza:

this rude stanza:

God be praised, the sun is smiling.
As of old, among the leaves,
And we shortly shall be piling
Into stacks the golden sheaves.
Learn as men at once your duty,
Let your neighbors likewise know,
When the landsharks look for booty
Ask them did they plow or sow?
Keep the harvest for the people,
God meant food for him that labors;
Preach it from each tower and steeple—
Famine's loss exceeds the sabre's.
The correspondent of the Boston Herald who
sends the above clipping gives many instances of
the utmost rigor exercised by landlords towards
their tenants. At Doneen, in Roscommon, he their tenants. At Doneen, in Roscommon, he says, ejectment decrees were some time ago of tained against six tenants. One of them owed was refused unless he also paid the law-costs £2. To make up this sum the man brought hi last calf to the fair, but could find no buyers He then took it to another fair, where it died of disease. The man was evicted, and not permitted to touch the crops of his own growing, then nearly ready for harvest. Many similar cases are reported, and it is noticed that ejectcases are reported, and it is noticed that eject-ment decrees are seldom obtained until the farm is cropped. In many instances evicted tenants have been refused permission to return temporarily to the houses which they have elves built, though they may be at the time without a tenant or the prospect of one.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London daily pa per writes that in one of the churches at Bur St. Edmunds there is "a recumbent figure of starved man," which commemorates one John Baret, who died in 1488 while attempting to fas forty days and forty nights. The Pall Mall Gazette ridicules this story. There are, it says, hundreds of such figures, technically known as "emaciated figures" in England. They wer meant as edifying memento mori, and nothin more. Various legends are attached to them Sometimes it takes the shape given by the con respondent above-mentioned, and sometim the other form that the original of the emaciated figure died of love. "Anyhow, either tale belongs to the class of old wives fables, which ti is strange to see troited out in the year 1880 as an instance of 'things not generally known.' Amongst a crowd of others, Bishop Thomas Beckington is commemorated by a figure of this kind in Wells Cathedral; and most as not die of love, nor yet of trying to fast for forty days."

THE inquiry into the Oxford election which resulted in the unseating of the present member, developed some very curious practices Bribery took the now common form of the em ployment of unnecessary paid agents. Althoug the election only lasted ten days, and there were no more than nine polling districts, the Con-servatives had twenty-six committee-rooms, ninety-six clerks, and 259 messengers. The Liberal army was inferior in all these respects, but it made up for the deficiency by including in its ranks 106 detectives and Constables. Alto-gether there were 744 persons employed on both sides in a constituency of less than 6,000 elector and of these 744 probably no fewer than 600-according to Mr. Justice Lush's estimate—were voters. The remedy which Mr. Justice Manisty proposes is "to prohibit candidates from can-vassing or conducting an election by paid agents unless it be by a limited number according to the extent of the constituency, whose names should be sent to the returning-officer before the election, and who should not be permitted to vote."

THE grant for education was moved this year in the English Parliament by Mr. Mundelia and in connection with it he gave some interest ing figures showing the growth of the education system. The figures for 1870 and 1879, and a fair termediate year, 1874, are as follows:

The Spectator says the satisfactory thing in connection with the exhibit is, that the average attendance has, under the compulsory law, inreased more than either the accor supplied or the number of scholars on the regis r. Mr. Mundella estimated that some 400,000 or 500,000 scholars still remained to

FORNEY's Life of Hancock is the best piece of humorous writing put out by an American since "The Innocents Abroad." The preface is simply delicious, so full is it of Forney's egotism simply delicious, so full is it of Forney's egotism and so free from any connection with the subject. Forney has to tell of a dinner he and Edwin Forrest had with Bishop Wood, at which Forrest made himself agreeable by reciting "The Idiot Boy." The poem is given at length, and the Cincinnati Commercial remarks on it: "We are specially puzzled to make out the application of the premy which is given at least plication of the poem which is given at length.
Why this urgency about the idiot? Why this
tedious tale of Edwin Forrest? It wasn't, if we remember accurately, Forrest who won the bat

HAVERLY'S Mastodon Minstrels, now per forming in Her Majesty's Theatre, London, caught a gudgeon in the person of the Rev. E. Husband, of St. Michael's Vicarage, Folkestone, who, not being much used to theatres, at one declared that the Mastodons had "raise minstrelsy into the region of pure art." This opinion was published, and on the strength of it many persons went to the hall so lately occupied by high opera with the hope of finding some-thing very artistic. Neither the clog-dancing thing very artistic. Neither the clog-diancing nor the "Pretty Yalier Gai" singing was at all a compensation to these visitors. "High art" means something very high indeed to the countrymen of Ruskin, Morris, and Dante

THE Hon. Clinton Babbitt, of Beloit, familiarly known among the boys of Rock County as "Clint," was naturally disgusted and aston-ished to read his name in The Tribune of Sun-day morning as Mr. "Clinton B. Abbott."

"Clint" had a joke perpetrated on him last sat-urday by the Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District of Wisconsin when it nominated him as its candidate for Congress against the Hon. Charles G. Williams; hence the occasion of Mr. Babbitt's name appearing in spicuously in political affairs in Wisconsin, and spicuously in political affairs in Wisconsin, and therefore is quite unknown to fame, he must not niame the telegraph operator too much who sent the dispatch, if, in the drowsy hour of mid-night, he jumbled the honored name of Clinton Babbitt so that it should read "Clinton B. Anott." "A rose by any other name wor as sweet."

THE New York Hour heads a review of the political situation in that city "A Demo-cratic Black Eye." The Tammany call for a State Convention, it says, "has burst like a bombshell in the regular Democratic camp, and scat-tered and killed all the hopes of a harmonious party. The important feature in Tammany's hostile comp is that it advertises to the State and to the Nation that all hope of a Democratic mion in New York is at an end." better. If the vote of the great unwashed in New York City can be kept within reasonable limits it is a foregone conclusion that Gardel will carry the State by 20,000 majority.

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THE Princess Dora D'Istria has been pas ing the summer peacefully at Swampscot She has dined there with Mr. Longfello recited to her an unpublished poem, and win James T. Fields, who bereifully did not. Her name is now her most remantic belonging. She is 50 and stout, but retains traces of personal beauty. She is not even divorced, as reported; and her husband has been dead fourteen years.

HENRY CABOT LODGE is a very independent Republican,—a "theorist" and an "idealist," and all that,—but he is likely to get the ist," and all that,—but he is intent to get the nomination for Congress all the same in the Fifth Massachusetts District. He has the rather unusual qualification for office of a wide and ac-curate knowledge of the history of his own country, out any one of the Chicago mem could give him points in "practical politica."

SOUTHERN Bourbon organs answer the SOUTHERN BOUTDON OF AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS OF THE TRIBUNE On the census returns by saying that the growth of Chicago is suspiciously large. But this is not true. The percentage of gain in Chicago for the last decade is not as large as for any of the three presents of the marvel in the growth of vious decades. The marvel in the growth of Chicago has been constant for forty years. It

THE Pope has had a miff with the p who have been recoating the dome of St. Peter who have been recoating the dome of St. Peters for the last seventeen years, and it is not sur-prising. in view of this fact, to hear that he is seriously "indisposed." The plumbers agreed to be done in four years, and the Pope is anxious to have the job finished before it is time

It has been rumored in New York that Mr James Keene is in failing circumstances, but the best-informed correspondents do not credit the report. It is certain, at least, that the little operators who have followed his lead have made large fortunes, and among the lucky ones is an Ward, the king of the lobby and emperor of the

ASHMEAD BARTLETT has been honored not only by a proposal from Lady Burdett-Coutts, but by the severest snub in Parliament ever administered to a young member. Mr. Gladstone was the administrator, but it is not supposed he had any special grudge against THE New York Herald editorially not

Mr. I. N. Arnold's reply to John Austin Steevers, who attempted lately to show that Benedict Arnold did not personally take part in the battle of Sept. 19 at Saratoga. Mr. Arnold's reply was printed in the United Service, and the Heruid regards it as "finally setting the que

A SUB-LIEUTENANT in the German army gets about twice the pay of a University Pro-fessor; but, as the former are expected to gamble and the latter not, the difference is, after all, much in favor of the Dons.

PERSONALS

"My fence seems to be of the barbed-wire persuasion."—David Davis. "It is confidently believed that Mr. Bon-

Senator Bayard has a daughter, the only efect in whose beauty is the fact that her name s Mabel. Having decided that " women are pe should like to have Gen. Hancock say wha calls us "girls."-Susan B. Anthony.

The mercury marked 130 in the sun at Kee-kuk last Wednesday, but no one can blame it for acting fool in a town with such a nam " Professor "-Confucius was a celebr Chinese philosopher. There is nothing just like him at present, if you except Roscoe Coukling.

"Musician "-" Take Back the Heart That Thou Gavest," is a popular ballad. As nothing is said about the liver, it is probable that she

We notice that Pope Lee is unwell, and is troubled with frequent pains in his tomach." Watermelons seem to act presty much the same in Italy as here. W. E. Forster attracts attention in the

British Parliament by his blue necktie and striped pants. Mr. Forster evidently goods clerk blood in his veins. Put away our darling's dollie. Or her mother's heart 'twill break. She will never more be with us,

Tennyson recently said, in reply to a ques tion as to his opinion of the poetry of the day, that he was surprised at its excellence. This a compliment of which Mr. Childs may well feel

A cow with seven arrows sticking in various parts of her body was seen running at large near West Chester the other day. It is supposed that the West Chester Archery Club was practicing at a target in the neighborhood. The Rev. Joe Cook was robbed of his

watch while riding on a New York Central train the other day, and gave vent to his indignation in words so long that the other pass thought he was swearing in a new langua A correspondent wishes to know our opinion of "Touch the Harp Gently." It is first-class. Any song calculated to make people touch a harp gently ought to be encouraged. Of course one that would induce them to leave it alone entirely would be preferable, but, as Benderic Bendelling of the course of the course

jamin Franklin said, a move in the right direc-tion beats standing still. The Marquis of Lorne has been vis

Nova Scotia, greatly to the delight of the peop who declare that he is much handsomer than a photographs. In a little address at Kentvil he said: "I cannot say that in fancy I have be a stranger to your land, for as long as I can it member I have endeavored in imagination to picture to myself these scenes. Yours will be deed be forever in English literature a classe land, enshrined as it is therein by the benutiful and touching story of "Evangeline." We cor-dially indories all that Mr. Campbell said in this connection, especially when Evangeling is porconnection, especially when Evangeline is por-trayed by a reasonably-plump young lady with not too long skirts.

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The Freidenker, of Milwaukee, the orgi The Preidenker, of Milwaukee, the organ of the Freethinkers of North America and the North American Turnerbund, publishes the following communication from Prof. K. The Bayrhoffer, of Milwaukee, opposing the political position of that paper: "In its leading article the Freidenker speaks continually of the selection between two evils, of which one party is at a communication." corrupt as the other. Both parties, it says, are only looking after the spoils. According to this theory, the whole people would be corrupt stupid, the handful of Radicals, perhaps, cepted. The present conflict between the parties, is, in truth, nothing but a continua parties, is, in truth, nothing but a continuation of the Rebellion, during which the greater portion of the Northern Democracy sympathised with the South and attempted to defeat all war-measures proposed in Congress. And such a conflict the disinterested people who do not speculate upon offices take it to be. It is the irrepressible conflict between the ideas of the South and those of the North. The South intends, with Northern Democratic holp, to take revenge in a legal manner, to indemnify itself financially, and to abrogate the constitutional amendments, with the aid of a reorgan-

Mr. Garfie to at least every ner resort to all

sed Supreme Court, the number of Judges of hich it will increase as soon as it has the total cal power in its hands. A new crisis and political contests would naturally be the But the North will never submit to a ment of all the results and achieve-the War, which have been secured pents of the mar, which have been secured brough such fearful sacrifices; it never will propose the doctrine of sovereignty of render the coefficient of sovereignty of Union and the complete freedom the colored race. The Southern urbons, like their true namesakes, have ned nothing and forgotten nothing. For peared nothing and forgotten nothing. For these reasons it is of the highest importance that in the coming November election the Relation of the Presidency, who is publican sandidate for the Presidency, who is congress. In other words, the Solid North must congress in other words, the Solid North must congress. In other words, the Solid North must congress in the major of the Fourth politically possess in the publicant of its representation in Congress attained by the freedem of its in Congress attained by the freedem of its in Congress attained by the freedem of its in Congress attained by the Fourth if it ever should be mangurated by the South if it ever should be mangurated by the South if it ever should be mangurated by the South if it ever should be mangurated by the Fourth in jeopardy, will not discuss here. This being will not discuss here. This being will be situation of things, I agree with Mr. Ingerest, that it is the recognized duty of all Radiss. Liberals, Greenbackers and the Labor party to support the Republicans in the coming section, because it is only the Republican party will and must fight this battle to publican party will and must fight this battle to publican party will and must fight this battle to his freedom of the negroes and the victory of the Union is assured by the constitutional assedments. The threatening overthrow of worth one is duty, and to a man defends the soverinty of the Union and the freedom of the negroes in the coming election, the backbone of the solid fouth will be broken and it will go to proces. The old Democracy will disappear as the win party did years ago. The Republican reasons it is of the highest importance negross in the coming election, the backbone of the sold South will be broken and it will go to poss. The old Democracy, will disappear as the way party did years ago. The Republican party will be the whole people. Them the old sattle-ground is cleared for new oppositions and political developments,—for the conflict between the Liberals, the Labor party, and the Raidesis and their opponents; for a conflict with a real democratic organization of the people below, against all Cresarism and unopular sognistion of power above. The political government of the people can only be the last centralization and verification of the free social pencersey, a Government of the people, for the people, by the people. None of us know so all this will particularly develop itself. But we do know already that in the United States a centralization of mankind, a high degree of humanization, is striving for existence, which attracts the oppressed of all enlightened nations, in the same degree as the United States fill upwith population Socialism will take a more desired stand and become more clearly defined, Sicialism will then assume the place of God and magination."

In relation to the exalted hopes of Democrats for a victory in November, the Cincinnati Volks-hott writes as follows: "The New York Sun is not so hopeful as the Cincinnati Volksfreund. It tmits that there is no prospect of a reconciliation between the two factions in the Democratic party of the State of Virginia, and that, in case both the tickets of the Democrats remain in the field, the Robublicans will be victorious in the State. If this should become true, then Mr. Hancock's vote in the Solid South would be reneed from 138 to 127 Electoral votes, and instead of 47 he would have to obtain 58 votes in the North. The Democrats have no hope, according to the Sun, of gaining a victory in s single Pacific State. Then there remain only the four doubtful States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana. Of New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana. On these four States Democracy has only positive prospects of the State of New Jersey. In the other three States the chances are better for the Republicans than for the Democratic Party, the Democratic candidate can only be elected by Democratic candidate can only be elected. be converged by the units of the units of the converged by the current of the converged by the current of the converged by the current of the

The New York Zeitung has the following leader in relation-to political parties and the finance question: "About financial questions both par-ties have preferred to express themselves with common platitudes in their platforms. But, if we judge according to facts, and not according to phrases and words, then the Republican party with its record stands on those all-im-portant and far from settled questions so towering above the Democratic party that an attempt to draw a parallel between the two on this point would be entirely out of the question. For eighteen months the Treasury of the United States, and with it the banks, have resumed specie-payments after a lapse of eighteen years. Greenbacks and bank-notes are at par than that of any other nation on earth. These are facts which even the Democrats recognize. But they answer that the Republican Administra-tion cannot claim the resumption of specie-pay-ments, and the prosperity of the country connected therewith, as a merit. It is the result, they claim, of a lucky combination of circumstances, which acted entirely independent of human control, as, for instance, the splendid hartests enjoyed by our country and the entire harvests enjoyed by our country and the entire failure thereof in Europe. We admit that these lucky accidents contributed greatly to a successful attempt at resumption. It cannot be denied, however, that the Republican Administration made astonishingly good use of these accidents, and, furthermore, that the Republican party deserves the credit of having prepared the field for years to resume specie payment. The father of resumption is our Minister of Finance, John Sherman. When Schatter of Finance, John Sherman. While they ridiculed the United States he introduced the bill in 1875 which required the resumption of specie payment to begin on the 1st of January, 1879. The bill was passed, notwithstanding the opposition of the Democrate. While they ridiculed the bill and designated it as a hip-lame compromise measure. The Hendellicans were cognizant of the fact that to gair their object it was above all things necessary to possess and show the will and energy that they were honest in their purpose. Considering the spirit and disposition which permeates the Democratic party in relation to the financial question, all the spiendid harvests in America and all the failures thereof in Europe would not have contibuted a particle of good towards accomplishing the resumption of specie payment on the day as provided in the Sherman bill. And loday, while resumption is a demonstrated fact, we must confess that all difficulties are not, by far, aurmounted. Conditions and gituations may change. Europe may have good harvests and ours may not be so good, and the rold which now flows into our laps from abroad may flow back again. Then the sliver standard, which is, to say the least, a very doubtful blesship, and which would never have been inaugurated but for a Democratic party with the ministrat Tailure thereof in Europe. We admit that these lucky accidents contributed greatly to a success-

The Minote Strate-Zeitung has the following: Among the regular, independent, and liberal cans of the State of New York the greatunanimity and harmony prevails, while in Democratic camp bitter discord predominates again between the Tammany and anti-Tammany wings of that party. These two wings of the Democratic party are at swords' points arain and each of them insists upon holding a separate State Convention. Cool and calculating politicians of that State think the majority for Mr. Garfield in the State of New York will run up to at least 25,000. The Democratis are straining every nerve to keep up their courage. They to at least 25,000. The Democrats are straining every nerve to keep up their courage. They resort to all possible means to keep up appearances of success, and even quote the opinions of dead Republicans, for years resting in the graveyards, to make capital for lt. Hancock. During the last few days the joyous news has been running through the Democratic papers of the country that the celebrated German physician and Rebellican, Dr. Krakowizer, of New York, has declared himself in a letter addressed to the Garzield Chot of Elmira, N. Y., in favor of the Hancock and the celebrated Dr. Krakowizer has iain moldering in far a letter addressed to the Garzield Chot of Elmira, N. Y., in favor of the Hancock an ticket. 'It is a pity, but it is true,' that the celebrated Dr. Krakowizer has iain moldering in far ave for five long years. He died on the 201 of September, 1875, at his villa near New York. The Krakowizer whom these Democratic papers peaks up to the skies as the great acquisition to the Hancockian ranks is an entirely unhaum quantity by the name of E. W. Krakowizer."

SPORTING EVENTS

A Game Tied by Chicago in the Ninth and Won in the Twelfth Inning.

Cleveland, Buffalo, and Cincinnati Beaten by Providence, Boston, and Troy.

Five Races Successfully Concluded at the Hartford Meeting Yesterday.

Monroe Chief, Steve Maxwell, and Glendale Win the Trotting Purses.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. WONCESTER.

In spite of what seemed a certain rain impending and likely to come down at any monent, about 1,000 people turned out to see the Chicago-Worcester game yesterday, and were rewarded by seeing one of the cleanest and best-contested games of the season. It was at times a dull game by reason of the light hitting and the great effectiveness of the pitchers, but it grew lively enough toward the last, when, with the game a tie, it was only a question which side would strike a streak of batting and win it. It took twelve full innings to do it, and when it was done it was well done. The features of the game were the pitching and catching on both sides. Williamson acted as backstop for Corcoran, and it is proper to say that no finer work behind the hat was ever seen. His showing of eighteen put-outs and five assists tells how busy he was and how well he did his work. His only error was the dropping of a twisting foul bound. Corcoran and Richmond were in great feather, more especially the former, who was not hit hard more than four or five times, the other hits being of the slow, scratch order. Richmond, too, kept Chicago's heaviest batsmen in the background up to the ninth inning, and did not allow either Gore, Anson, or Williamson to get a hit in the entire game. Apart from the fine fielding work done on both sides, the feature was Poorman. This young man, who was not good enough for Buffalo, won the game for Chicago yesterday by his batting, which was something of which any batsman in the country might be proud. It came at the right time to produce results,

came at the right time to produce results, and made Poorman the hero of the hour.

The game is easily described by saying that up to the ninth inning there was nothing but outs to speak of for Chicago, though in the eighth, with but one out, Poorman sent the ball far over Dickerson's head in centre field for three bases, but was put out in trying to make home on a fly catch in short right field by Corey. In the ninth the Chicagos made their first tally, and tied the game, this being done by Dalrymple's safe hit, a wild pitch by Richmond, and a poor throw by Bushong to head off Dalrymple, who by good running made third, and then came home on Williamson's bunt in front of the plate. Worcester secred an unearned run in the second inning off safe hits by Richmond, Wood, and Bushong, aided by a wide throw-in by Poorman. After this the visitors were disposed of chiefly by Williamson on third strikes, foul tips and bounds. There were but four safe hits made in ten innings. When the game had been tied in the ninth inning, and both sides had been blanked in the tenth, Dalrymple, having hit for his base in the eleventh, was by Gore and Williamson's outs taken to third, but he died there, as Anson could do no more than hit an easy bounder to Creamer. In the twelfth, after the Worcesthird, but he died there, as Anson could do no more than hit an easy bounder to Creamer. In the twelfth, after the Worcester batsmen had been retired in order, Kelly having given a fly to Creamer, Burns hit safe, and on a passed ball stole down to second, and was actually standing on the base when the ball got there, and yet Bradley, the umpire, decided him out, greatly to the amazement of the spectators, who hissed the decision savagely. Corcoran now put in his second safe hit, and Poorman fell upon the ball with such power as to drive it far over second safe hit, and Poorman fell upon the ball with such power as to drive it far over Dickerson's head and down to the end seats before it stopped rolling. Of course Corcoran tallied easily, being at the home-plate by the time Dickerson had overtaken the ball. At

this there was a great shout, and Poorman was the here of the hour.

Right here is a good place to say that Mr. Bradley can improve his umpiring vastly by remembering that he is not in the employ of the visiting Club only, but is a servant of the entire League. The Worcester players yesterday were almost without exception lazyand slovenly in their actions when not engaged in playing, and so caused a good deal of delay. Richmond once left his position and kept the game waiting while he carried on an argument with the umpire on the sub-

and kept the game waiting while he carried on an argument with the umpire on the subject of balls and strikes. He should have been fined as well for "chinning" as for delaying the game. It was noticed toward the last that six or seven Worcesters at once tackled the umpire on the subject of calling game-because of darkness. Now the umpire can remedy these things if he will, and he is in duty bound to do ft. The Worcesters have always played ball well in Chicago, but they need disciplining in the matter of their field behavior.

THE SCORE:

Richmond, p... Wood, l. f. Total.

Chicago.
Dalrympie, l. f.
Gore, c. f.
Williamson, c.
Arson, 1 b.
Keily, 3 b.
Burns, s. s.
Corcoran, p.
Poorman, r. f.
Quest, 2 b. . 40 1 8 8 35 23 1 5 1 2 2 1 1 0 5 0 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 0 18 5 1 4 0 0 0 9 0 0 4 0 3 3 1 2 0 5 0 2 2 0 2 0 5 1 2 2 0 10 0 5 1 2 2 0 10 0 5 0 2 6 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 3 2 0

THOY VS. CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 24.—It was a veritable circus to-day. Clapp had four errors and Smith three, while the other five were distributed among the Whites, Rielly, and Purcel. Smith particularly was off. The visitors batted White and Purcell hard after chances were missed, while Keefe was almost invulnerable.

PROVIDENCE VS. CLEVELAND.

BOSTON VS. BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of the disability of the Buffalo catcher by

reason of partial blindness. Following is

THE TURF.

THE HARTFORD MEETING.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24.—The first meeting on the grand trotting circuit opened to-day under highly favorable conditions, the weather being all that could be desired, the track in perfect order, and the attendance fully 4,000. Three trotting and two running events were on the program, which was promptly and successfully carried out. The first race called was the 2:27, which brought out Dan Smith, Glendale, Mollie, and Penelope. In the pools Dan Smith had the call over the field at \$50 to \$11, the long endbeing eagerly sought after, while there was a slow call for the other. The result was a terrible upset, Glendale winning in straight heats. In the first heat Mollie led away, Penelope taking second place, Glen-dale third, and Dan Smith breaking and falling to the rear. These positions were held to the middle of the back stretch, when Glendale took second place and Dan Smith third. On the third quarter Mollie returned to third position and Glendale showed the way into the homestretch three lengths before Dan Smith. The first brush made no change, Glendale holding his lead to the wire. Smith was urged off his feet at the distance, but the break made no difference. Time, 3514, 1:11,

1:47%, 2:22%.
The loss of a heat did not discourage Smith's friends, who continued to back him stanchly against the field at \$65 to \$31. At the word for the second heat Smith broke and ran for eighty yards before settling. At the quarter Glendale led, lapped by Mollie, whose wheel lay Smith. On the backstretch Smith passed Mollie and took sides with Glendale. Near the half Smith broke and ran for fifty yards alongside of Glendale, who left his feet and dropped to third just as Smith settled to trotting. Passing the half, Smith led Mollie a length, and Glendale was two lengths further away. Glendale squared away very fast, quickly disposed of Mollie, and on the turn took up a position a length from Smith. The final quarter was the scene of an exciting struggle, both straining every muscle to the end, where Smith showed a head and shoulders to the fore, Mollie a poor second, and Penelope just safe. The judges set back Smith for running and gave the heat to Glendale. Time, 361/4, 1:121/4, 1:481/4, 2:223/4.

Glendale then became favorit, selling for \$50 against \$39 for the field. The third heat was stubbornly contested half a mile. Glendale and Smith dashing away from the other two at the word, and trotting double to the half. Just beyond that point Smith made three jumps and caught without loss, but a econd break shortly afterward threw him four lengths behind, and deprived him of any further chance for the heat. Glendale came home in a jog, three lengths to the good. Mollie and Pene lope were distanced. Time, 35, 1:10, 1:45, 2:2014. Glendate was awarded first, third, and fourth moneys.

THE 3:31 RACE. The second race was the 2:21. Monroe Chief, Voltaire, Capt. Emmons, Sheridan, and Moose starting, and the first named selling over the field at \$50 to \$15. Moose had the call for second place at \$50 against \$25 for the other three. The Chief behaved badly at the start for the first heat, and lost eight lengths in the first furlong. Moose cut out the work, closely followed by Sheridan and Voltaire, with Emmons five lengths to the rear, and the favorit three lengths further back. In this order the first quarter was trotted. The second brought Moose and Sheridan to the half on even terms, two lengths before Voltaire, who was lapped by the Chief. Emmons last by half a length. At the three-quarter pole Moose led half a length, Sheridan was just clear of the Chief, at whose wheels were Emmons and Voltaire. Swinging into the homestretch all but Voltaire formed in line and brushed for the lead, which the Chief secured half-way down, and finished well in hand a length ahead of Emmons, Sheridan a bang-up third, Moose a close fourth, but running, and Voltaire last, under restraint. Time, 34%, 1:00, 1:34, 2:184. Limited sales of pools followed, \$50 to \$6 or the Chief, offers, being freely offered with few selling over the field at \$50 to \$15. Moos

close fourth, but running, and Voltaire last, under restraint. Time, 34%, 1:09, 1:44, 2:18%. Limited sales of pools followed, 850 to \$6 on the Chief being freely offered, with few takers. The second heat was easily captured by the Chief, who set the pace from the start, and passed the quarter half a length ahead of Sheridan, who had a length the best of Emmons, Voltaire being in close attendance, and Moose, who broke, nearly a distance behind. At the half Sheridan and the Chief were even, Voltaire third, Emmons fourth. Thereafter the Chief steadily drew away from his followers, and won as he pleased an open length ahead of Voltaire, who finished with Emmons and Sheridan hanging to his wheels. Moose dropped inside the flags.

Pool-selling was then limited to second place, Voltaire bringing even figures against the others. Moose brushed out very fast in the third heat, and reached the quarter over a length ahead of Voltaire, who was only a neck in advance of the Chief, Emmons and Sheridan a length and two lengths further back. On the backstretch the Chief closed on Moose, and Voltaire gave way to Emmons, all four traveling in close order, with Sheridan two-fengths behind. At the middle turn the Chief brushed by Moose, and Voltaire moved up to Emmons. Swinging into the homestretch the Chief let wo open lengths. Moose was second, lapped by both Emmons and Voltaire, and Sheridan was coming up with A rush. In the finish the favorit won by three lengths, and Voltaire secured second place, a length before Moose, the latter leading Sheridan a head, and Emmons being a poor fifth. Time, 35, 1:10, 1:45, 2:204.

1:45, 2:2014. TWO-MILE HEATS. TWO-MILE HEATS.

The third event was the two-mile heat race for 2:25 horses, which was simply a job for Steve Maxwell, who won hands down in 4:52½ and 4:53. Unolaia was a good second in the first heat. In the second Gray Chief carried her to a break inside the distance, and beat her out a length, and for not catching before reaching the wire she was set back to last. Anna H., who finished fourth, was timed in 4:54½.

RUNNING BACES.

The day's sport concluded with a couple of running races on the inside track,—a dash of a mile and a half, in which Ingomar beat Turenne and Virgilian in 2:43, and a dash of two miles over eight hurdles, Lizzie D. defeating Audax and Adair in 3:58%. Audax burst a blood-vessel during the race.

SUMMARIES. Purse, \$1,000; 2:27 class: Purse, \$1,000; 2:27 ches:
Glendale.
Dan Smith
Mollie.
Peneiope.
Time—2:2234; 2:2234; 2:2014.
Purse, \$2,000; 2:21 class:
Monroe Chief.
Voltaire.
Capt. Emmons
Sheridan ridan.... Sherduan Moose Time—9:784; 2:214; 2:204. Purse, \$1,000; 2:25 class, two miles; Steve Maxwell Gray Chief Unalnia

William H. Vanderbilt, now in Paris, has cabled Capt. Stone not to start Maud S. in any more exhibitions or matches unless her record is beaten. Consequently she will not be started here, and will be shipped to Cincinnati the latter part of the week. Mr. Vanderbilt signified his intention to drive her on the road in October, after his return from Europe. from Europe.

Capt. Stone, the manager of Maud S., has a cable dispatch from Vanderblit, her owner, instructing him not to start the mare again this season, being fully satisfied with her achievements, and requesting that the mare be taken to Cincinnati and kept in condition for his personal driving when he returns.

St. Julien will run against 2:114 Thursday.

SARATOGA. SARATOGA. N. Y., Aug. 24.—Gabriel won the mile-dash race, Scotilla second, and Florence B. third. Time, 1:44.

The mile and five furlongs handicap race was won by Elias Lawrence, Checkmate sec-ond, and Lavacea third. Time, 2:58. Oriole

was favorit.

The third race, one mile, was won by Chinney Sweep, Kingeraft second, and Turiman third. Time, 1:433.

Gov. Hampton won the mile and furlong

race: Charley Backus, the favorit, second, HORSES VS. MEN.

THE GREAT "GO AS YOU PLEASE." The GREAT "GO AS TOU PLEASE,"
The circus lot on the Lake Front has been secured for O'Leary's novel 156 hours race between men and horses, for which \$4,000 in prize money is offered. The lot will be inclosed and Haverly's mastodon pavilion, said to be the largest single tent in the world will be exceed thereon. This tent. world, will be erected thereon. This tent is of monster proportions, with seats on one side and forty retiring tents for competitors on the other. The usual track laid under its shelter is one-eighth of a mile, exactly the same size as the famous track in Gilmore's Garden, New York. For this race, however, It is proposed to erect an amphitheatre co ered with a magnificent canopy, just outside the main tent, in order to make the track for the horses one-seventh of a mile if possible. It is proposed to commence work at once, as it will require all the time intervening to erect the stables and other necessary buildings and construct the tracks, and have the place in proper shape for Saturday, Sept. 4, when it will probably be opened to the public, with a preliminary program, to give an idea of the vast proportions of this undertaking. A dozen of the best knewn pedestrians now in America are already in the city, and take their regular exercise on the several tracks in the suburbs, where some of the horses entered for this race are also at work. Those intending to enter themselves or their horses are reminded that the entry lists, now open with Fred J. Engelhardt, the general manager of Haverly's Theatre, will be closed on Saturday next at noon. the horses one-seventh of a mile if possible

WRESTLING.

A MARINE CONTEST. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24.-The Cale onian Club held games to-day attended by 3,000 people. The chief event was a wrestling match for \$500 between Duncan C. Ross, Scotch champion, and Capt. John C. Daly, Irish champion, of Boston. The contest was held on the lake on board the craft used in the presentation of "Pinafore," The articles stipulated three falls in five. Ross won the first fall in 15 minutes 71/4 seconds by the cross-lock in catch as catch can, Irish style. Daly won the second fall in 18 minutes 8% Dalv won the second fall in 13 minutes 834 seconds by the neck-grip in the Graec-Roman match. The third contest was catch as catch can, Scotch style. After brief skirmishing both men struggled over the edge of the boat and sank beneath the waters amid finense excitement. Both appeared in a few seconds, and as Ross reached a plank thrust out to save him, Daly caught him by the foot and sought to drag him back. Ross struck him violently in the face, and Daly retaliated with vigor, before they were lifted out. Both men were greatly excited. Daly sustained an injury to his leg which prevented his return to the carpet. The referee refused to make a decision, and the contest was postponed.

INDIANS.

CAPTIVE STOUX. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 24.—Chief Turning Bear and five other Brulé Sloux Indians belonging to the Spotted Tail Agency, stole ponies and killed a white man a few by Spotted Tall's Indian police, arrived here this evening in charge of Lieut. Beardsley, who took them to Fort Omaha, to be there imprisoned and to await the action of Gen. Crook. weeks ago, and who were recently captured

VICTORIA VICTORIOUS. GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 24.—Parties from the West report that Victoria's Indians whipped Grierson, instead of being whipped, and are now in Mexico.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Charles Klein, beer-peddler, attempted to ommit suicide at 8:30 last evening by jumping into the river from the north abutment of Clark street bridge. The bridge was opening to permit a vessel to pass through and Klein was standing on the abutment talking to his friend, Joseph A. Webber, a young boilermaker living at No. 114 West Madison street. Klein was perceptibly under the influence of liquor, and had been relating his domestic woes to Webber, when he saddenly grasped then sprang off the footwalk into the river. Webber ran down to the dock beneath the bridge, and jumped in after him. When Klein had been landed, Officer Demoling took him to the Chicago Avenue Station and locked him up. He was indignant enough at being rescued, but upon being locked up he became perfectly furious. Klein is a married man and has one child, but is separated from his wife, and lives with his parents at No. 239 West Van Buren street.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Marvin Cline, maltster, who disappeared a few days ago, the streets insane since his disappearance. A few days' rest, it is believed, will effect a cure.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 24.—At a meeting to-day of the Beta Theta Pi Society addresses were made by W. C. Ransom, of Port Huron, and Willis O. Robb, of Cincinnati.

Doing Her Best.

Detroit Free Press.

A party of Detroiters who were ashing for brook trout on the Boyne River, and camping on its banks, ran out of supplies, and an envoy was sent out to beg, buy, or borrow something until an order sent to Traverse City could be filled. After a walk of two miles he reached a log house in the woods. A woman, five children, three dogs, and a family of tame coons occupied the one single room in the house. The furniture was all home-made, the tableware consisted entirely of tin dishes, and only one bed was visible. The envoy stated his errand, and the woman replied: "Flour! I reckon we ran out o' flour yesterday, and we won't have any more till next week."

"I guess not. The last coffee we had run out on Christmas. If we git any next week I'll spare some."

"How about tea?"

"Well, tes has been purty skeerce with us for the last two months, but Ben said be thought of gittin' some long this fail. If you are arsund here when our tea comes we'll divide with you."

"You haven't any potatoes to spare, have

"You haven't any potatoes to spare, have

"You haven't any potatoes to spare, have you?"

"Well, now, you ought to have been here last week for 'taters. I cooked the last Simday. These 'ere dogs and children sot a heap by cold 'taters, and they go off like hot cakes. Ben is going to git some more 'long about Saturday."

"Haven't you any provisions at all which you can spare?" asked the discouraged envoy.

"Well, now, I don't believe we have, but we are goin' to stock up 'long in the fail. I was telliug Ben only last night that I'd got kinder tired of scroochin' along on injun and 'lasses."

"I'll buy some of that if you can snare it, for we haven't a bite of anything in camp."

"No, I can't sell any. Fact is, we had the last for breakfast, and Ben won't get any more till Saturday night."

"I'm sorry," sighed the man as he turned away.

"Yes, so'm I," she sighed in return. "I seed

"I'm sorry," sighed the man as he turned away.

"Yes, so'm I," she sighed in return. "I seed your party down thar in camp t'other day, and you look like honest folks. I'd be glad to spare you somethin', but I can't. If you men want to move your camp up here, and enjoy our society, and use our smudge to drive away skeeters, we'll do our best to make it pleasant; but when you come down to fodder we ain't nowbar'. I was telling Ben only last night that we'd be lucky if we got these dogs and coons through another winter!"

London Globe.

The spectacle of the sun shining at midaight attracts many foreigners in Swedish Lapland during the month of June. For six weeks there is scarcely any night in the north of Sweden: the sun never sets, and the soil, constantly heated, produces in a month and a half barley and other crops. At that time of the year the Laplanders pen up their reindeers and move their huts toward the cultivated fields. Being very hospitable, they greet with joy the arrival of tourists, who generally meet at Mount Gellaware, about. ninety miles from Lulea. From that hill, which is about 600 yards high, the beautiful spectacle of the "midnight sun" can be admired in better conditions than from any other place. The 24th of June is the day selected for the ascension; it is the longest day in the horizon. This year the 24th was not favored by fine weather, and owing to a cloudy sky the sun was not visible at midnight, but the following day travelers were well rewarded for their trouble, the sun shining brightly at midnight.

The American colony in Paris is smaller than at any previous time in twenty years. It costs twice as much now to live in Paris as in America in the same style. Formerly it cost double Paris prices in America. There is nothing now cheaper in France except apparel, and only paris of that.

JUBILA, JUBILO, JUBILUM.

How Brother Hunt Was Made a Master Mason.

A Wild Farce Played Before a Delighted Audience.

The Anti-Masons Finish Up Their

Work and Adjourn.

The Anti-Masonic Convention resum session at No. 221 West Madison street \$10 10 o'clock yesterday morning. There ere present about twenty aged persons, in ad-ing several females. The Rev. C. C. F. ote, of Detroit, a Congregational preacher, cave his reasons why he repudiated Mosoary. His grievance, apparently, was that a lodge had refused to admit him as a Mason. Elder Rufus Smith, of Marysville, Wis.,

Chairman of the Convention, proceeded to narrate some of his anti-Masonic experience while preaching in Missouri. He alluded to Masonry as a scow which ffied to attach itself to the ship of Zion. Edward Ronayne then stated that the seceding Masons had

ORGANIZED A GRAND LODGE in which it was proposed to post men so that they could go into the lecture-field fitted to expose the Masonic secrets. This body pro-posed to hold a session during the day. He posed to hold a session during the day. He then went on to give the reason why the seceders had seceded. He told the story of a Knight Templar who had seceded after the parade. He said that the aforesaid K. T. marched in the procession a week ago. During the parade he become see discreted with ing the parade he became so disgusted with what he had seen that after the parade was over he doffed his uniform and put on a civillan's dress. He wrapped up chapeau, ostrich feather, fatigue cap, and black coat, walked down to the Government pier. coat, walked down to the Government pier, dumped the togs into the lake, and said, "May my connection with Masourry sink as deep as this clothing." This statement was received with loud "Amens," and cries of "Good!" "Good!" Ronayne went on to describe a few Masons in the city, and said that it would make people's hair stand on end if it were published in the press how they were admitted into the Blue Lodge. The report of Mr. Ronayne was accepted and referred to the Committee on Publication.

It was recommended to the Board of Directors of the National Christian Association to publish the seceding Masons' reasons for seeding from the lodge in a small pamphlet. The Chairman wanted a thousand copies himself right off.

The Rev. Mr. Foote wanted a million printed, to be spread all over the land.
Mr. Hinman then went on to give an hour's Bible reading, assisted by Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Himman then went on to give an hour's Bible reading, assisted by Mr. Kellogg, to show that Masonry was contrary to the spirit of God. The entire audience took part in the religious discussion.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock, when a general conference and religious love-feast was held.

AT LEAST 2,000 PEOPLE

assembled in Farwell last evening to witness the continuation of the grand expose of Masonry now being given by what its managers term the open Masonic Lodge. The crowd was undoubtedly attracted by the advertisement that the evening would be devoted to exposing the manner in which the degree of Master Mason is conferred, laying bare to the audience all the details of the solemn steps by which the craftsmen are initiated. Promptly at 8 o'clock a very funny old man hopped upon the platform and sang a very doieful ditty of the ri-tu-ri-ru-ral order in a very funny manner, the title being, man hopped upon the platform and sang a very doieful ditty of the ri-tu-ri-ru-ral order in a very funny manner, the title being, "Mr. Dash Made a Mason." There were fourteen verses, and for a time great merriment prevalled as the antedituvian songster pranced about the stage. He finally sat down completely exhausted, and the serious part of the exercises was at once proceeded with. Mr. Samuel M. Good, Thirty-second Degree, Past Treasurer Temple Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, of Des Molnes, Ia., acted as Grand Master of the Lodge. There were upon the stage Messrs. Good, Ronayne, Starkey, the Rev. Mr. Collins, and several others, all of whom, with one exception, claim to have taken the degree of Master Mason. Mr. Good prefaced the regular order of business by addressing the people upon the subject of Masonic grips, passwords, and punishments, the latter, according to his description, being simply horrible, and so far as their effect upon the candidate is concerned discounting for genuine inhumanity THE WILDEST DREAMS OF THE SPANISH IN-

manity
THE WILDEST DREAMS OF THE SPANISH INQUISTION.

He stated that the exposé would be as faithfully portrayed in all its details as the inconvenient quarters would allow, and vouched
for its absolute correctness.

In the centre of the stage there had been
placed a common stand, which, for the occasion, was called the lodge altar. This was
surmounted by a wire arrangement containing three tallow dips in lieu of altar-lights.
Attired in the full regalla of a Master Mason, Mr. Good took his position at the north
end of the stage, while the other officers
were seated to the south and west in due
Masonic order. These were the Senior and
Junior Wardens, Tyler, and Prelate. At this
point in the exercises the Master gave many
facetious references to the mysterious rites of the lodge-room,
which, if they accomplished nothing
more, served to keep the audience in continuous roars of laughter, the speaker being applauded time and again.

Everything being in readiness, the Senior
Warden, hearing three distinct raps upon the
ante-room door at the south end of the stage,
took his position near the entrance, and
warned the Master that he heard an alarm at
the door. By direction of the Master he
opened the door, and then notified the Lodge
through its Worshipful Master that Brother
James Hunt, who had passed examination as
an entered apprentice, was without, and desired further light in Massorry by taking
upon himself the degree of a Master Mason.
After cautionary measures in the form of password and sundry mysterious manuevers, the upon himself the degree of a Master Mason. After cautionary measures in the form of password and sundry mysterious manuevers, the exact meaning of which were not explained, the door was opened by the Warden. the Tyler having been notified that the Lodge was "tyled," and the candidate, after stating that it was by his own free will that the application was made, was invited within the solemn precincts of the Lodge room. As he stepped upon the stage there occurred a merited burst of boisterous guffaws and laughter, and the few ladies in the audience were observed to bring into requisition fans and handkerchiefs to hide their blushes. Brother Hunt was dressed, or rather undressed, in something very like

dressed, in something very like

A pair of unsavory undergarments were rolled up on legs which presented the appearance of pea-vine sticks which had wandered from heir accustomed haunts. Over this was a poor excuse for a shirt, coarse as to material anoof insufficient quantity. Tied about bis waist was the Masonic girdle, and over his eyes was a much-used green shade. He was barefooted, and, being lanky and elongated, the effect was truly ridiculous. In charge of the Senior Warden he was marched about the stage and introduced to the various officers. All this time he was kept blindfolded, and at every turn was the recipient of many signs of pleasure by the audience, who evidently looked upon the show as partaking of the nature of a mammoth hippodrome or a go-as-you-please contest for a pedestrian prize. Both Good and Ronayne, to disabuse the minds of the people, and to convince them that what they were witnessing was a counterpart of scenes in the Masonic lodges, kept up a continual description of the mysteries, and explained why the formula was necessitated by the laws of Masonry. The first section of the degree was brought to a conclusion as follows: The candidate knelt at the altar, upon what appeared a leather bag for the safe storage of base-ball bats, and, placing his hands upon an open Bible, repeated the most solemn oaths of fealty to the Order, the oaths being administered by the Master. At the words, "And the Lord said let there be light,"

THE SHADE WAS SNATCHED FROM HIS EYES, and the knelt at he altar, all the gro-DILAPIDATED BATHING-SUIT.

At the words, "And the Lord said let there be light,"
THE SHADE WAS SNATCHED FROM HIS EYES, and the kneeling candidate, in all the grocesque beauty of his striking apparel, stood up in the presence of the surrounding hrethren. He here repeated that he had taken upon himself the duties of Master Mison, and was again turned over to Rohayne, who, as Warden, instructed him how to wear his apron. He was then husled into the antercom and preparations made for the second section of the degree. After a wait of a few minutes, a piece of strong canvas was bought in, along with a mysterious looking conical-shaped rubber arrangement, very much like a stuffed club. Ronayne explained the use of these things, and, after preparint the audience for a scene, ordered

the candidate brought forward. This time brother Hunt had discarded his sanguinary the candidate brought forward. This time brother Hunt had discarded his sanguinary attire and came upon the stage attired more like a civilized being, being wrapped in the folds of a very long and very dirty linen duster. He again approached the Master, who informed him that he was not yet a full-fledged Master Mason, and that he would have to pass through great perils, and might perhaps meet death, in his search for Masonie dignify. He was again blindfolded and started upon the grand rounds. Ronayne led him to the seat of the Junior Warden at the east, who demanded the Master's key, and, not getting it, the Junior Warden shook him up at a fearful rate. In fact, he literally wiped the floor with the yielding body of poor Hunt. His throat was metaphorically cut with a wooden cheese-knife, and he was fenderly passed to the seat of the Senior Warden at the south. The key not being forthcoming, Hunt was again subjected to an unmerciful shaking, and passed along to the Master's seat at the north end of the stage. Here occurred the crowning act of brutality. The Master was not successful in getting the key (whatever that may be), and caimly informed the crowned the child which had been deathed the child which had been deathed which the last was the course.

HIS TIME HAD COME.

He grasped the stuffed rubber club, the impromptu Masons clutched the canvas sheet, and after again demanding the "key" the Master unceremoniously knocked the candidate on the head, pitching him headlong into the sheet. He was then wrapped up and laid one side to cool off. He remained very quiet, and well he might dissemble death after the frisky experience through which he had been led. The audience howled with delight, several old fossilized chaps fairly making the immense hall ring with their joy at the farce. The corpse was finally taken to the south end of the stage, where an imaginary grave was dug and the body laid at rest. Then it was that the Master lost his identity and became King Solomon, who superintends the search for the lost "Hiram Abifi," as the supposed dead man was called. The blame of the murder was cast upoh three mysterious individuals,—

JUBILA, JUBILO, AND JUBILUM.— HIS TIME HAD COME.

JUBILA, JUBILO, AND JUBILUM,and these cuiprits were run in and brought before the high and mighty Solomon, to whom they confessed their crime and were sentenced to death.

The whole exhibition had now become a

The whole exhibition had now become a screaming farce, although the actors were very earnest in their efforts to establish the fact that they were presenting a reality. After finding the grave the procession formed about it, where a solemn prayer was said by Good, after which a song and dance was held around the grave to the lively and inspiring music of "Pleyels' Hymn." Hunt was finally resurrected and jerked to his feet, when the Masonic five points of fellowship were presented. This ended the degree, and Ronayne summoned all his helpers to the front. He first requested them in turn to state whether or no as Master Masons the exercises as presented were correct representawhether or no as Master Masons the exercises as presented were correct representations of the rites in Masonic Lodges. To a man they replied affirmatively. There were nine men in the line, each of whom had been initiated in a like manner, and every one of them gave the name, number, and location of the Lodge wherein the degree had been conferred upon him, Ronayne saying that he had been Master of Keystone Lodge in this city and a member of the Grand Commandery of Illinois. He then made a fiery and passionate speech, during which he said: "Christianity endeavors to save men from their sins, while Masonry endeavors and promises to save men in sin. Every Sir Knight who took part in the grand parade of last week had been a party to the same farcical and ridiculous proceedings that the audience had just seen. The Church is largely represented in the Masonic ranks, but I thank God that the time is coming when the ministers will have to come out of these lodges and preach a pure Gospei in a pure pupilit." His remarks were loudly appliauded, and the audience dispersed.

CANADA.

a Explanation of the Hitch in the Canada Pacific Ballway Scheme—In-surance Business—Dominion Medical Association-Exportation of Cattle to England - The \$4,000,000 Credit-Foncier Loan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 24.—An evening paper, in giving the rumors of a failure in London by Sir John Macdonaid, says: "That some hitch in the arrangement has unexpectedly occurred seems certain. The silence maintained upon the subject by the Conservative press, and that, too, upon the eve of two important elections, is of itself nous. It is known that two syndicates that were actually fighting for the charter,—the one known as the Company. At this time very little was known about the scheme, and it is perhaps a mistake in the eyes of those favoring the plan that Sir John did not secure the armistake in the eyes of those favoring the plan that Sir John did not secure the arrangements at that time, as it is now feared that the same American influences that were at work in 1873 are again at work to defeat this scheme. The combined influence of the Union Pacific, Central, and other Pacific roads, and of the men who are interested in them, is a powerful one, and must have an important influence on the English money market. This influence, it is thought, has something to do with the delay in the completion of the contracts. Other reports say that the hitch arises entirely out of the difficulty in coming to terms on the question of land-grants, Sir John insisting that there shall be so much land given to each mile of railway, the land to be parallel to the road, and the syndicate desire the land-grant to be only in fertile belts. It seems pretty well understood that the Government is to give a cash bonus of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in yearly installments in proportion to the completion of the road."

Sir John Macdonald and party had secured passages for the 2d of September, but have now decided to remain until the 9th, if not longer.

now decided to remain until the 9th, if not longer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—The report presented by the Committee appointed by the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank at the last general meeting to determine the extent and liability of the late Directors in connection with losses suffered by the bank, claims that the bank Directors are legally responsible for the various amounts paid in dividends in 1877, June and December, 1878, and on the misappropriation of funds in and on the misappropriation of funds in stock speculations to the sum of 8394,572, and that in addition to this the late Directors are also liable to the bank for a very large amount or losses caused by their gross mismanagement of the affairs of the bank.

amount of losses caused by their gross mismanagement of the affairs of the bank.

There were rumors circulated here to-day that Sir John Macdonald had failed in his negotiations with the London syndicate, and the result was a general reduction in all stocks of from 1 to 2 per cent. Late cable-grams to private individuals, however, gave renewed assurance of the entire success of the scheme, and the market closed frm.

The surveys for the tunnel under the St. Lawrence are proceeding satisfactorily under the supervision of Walter Shanley, C. E. It is probable that the borings, which were to be deferred until the winter, will take place forthwith. The money for building the tunnel has been subscribed.

Special Dipatch to Tw. Obicago Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—The report of Dr. W. T. O'Reilly, the Ontario Inspector of Insurance Companies, dated up to the 15th of July, contains much valuable information with regard to local companies. These are divided into three classes—viz.: The joint-stock, the mixed mutual and cash system, and the burely mutual companies. Their assets are given at \$2,115,000 liabilities, \$340,000; facone, \$573,000; expenditure, \$350,000; amount at risk, \$98,616,000; premiums received, \$527,000; losses pad, \$316,000.

The local Medical Association till on

s530,000; amount at risk, \$98,610,000; premiums received, \$527,000; losses paid, \$516,-000.

The local Medical Association will on Sept. 10 entertain the delegates to the Dominion Medical Association's annual meeting, at a banquet. It is expected that the meeting will be the largest one ever hed in Canada, and the proceedings will be of the most interesting character, as a number of eminent medical men from Canada and be United States will read papers on subject akin to the profession. The fact that severa of the committee-rooms of the House of Commons have been placed at the disposal of the Association, will render the gathering more complete than any one that has hitherto taken place, inasmuch as each section will have a room to treelf in which to discuss the subject appertaining to it.

On the farm of Mr. Duncan, in Masham Township, Gatineau District, is a monster rocking stone. They are very scarce, and are considered a great natural curiosity. There is one in Ireland, and people travel miles to see it. The one in Masham weights seven or eight tons, and is the only bowler around the locality. It sits in a sort of saucer-rock, and has a swing of seven or eight inches.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

M ONTREAL, Aug. 24.—There are seventy

five churches in Montreal. Twenty are Catholic, fourteen Anglican, sixteen Presbyterian (one French), eleven Methodist (one French), five. Congregational. four Baptist (two French), one Unitarian, two Hebrew, one Swedenborgian, and one Lutheran.

A good deal of feeling has been caused among French-Canadian gentlemen here by the charge which frequently crops up against their nationality, that they look across the ocean to La Belle France in the hope of some day being an integral part of the Republic or Empire. Prominent French citizens scout the insinuation as childish, and ask why they should not seek to trade with the country of their birth, and thus open another avenue of trade to the Dominion.

Messrs. Bulman and Walbank have received reports from the party at work surveying the Indian reserve at Caughnawaga, recently ordered by the Government. They have established a most difficult line on the reserve, and found that the French farmers have encroached very considerably on the Indians. They state that the interior is in a dreadful condition, and in reality no Indian is certain of the boundary of his own property.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The greatest blessing ever offered to suffering humanity is Arend's Kumyss. In dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc., it acts like a charm. Distress depression, uneasiness vanish. Comfort takes their place. Appetite and strength return as if by magic. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a food in form of a pleasant milk wine. It represents all the elements of nutrition in a vitalized and easily digested form, and nothing else so rapidly enriches the blood. Treatise on Kumyss sent free to any address. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied digestly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

The public will beware of a fraude-lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Scap now be-ing forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

Clove Pink Is the Name of the new perfume invented by Atkinson, the London perfumer, and favored by Mrs. Lang-try, bence many suppose it to possess beauty-

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO., jewelers, Union Square, New York City, invite attention to their new bridge movement Stem Winding Watches in 18 carat gold hunting cases at One Hundred Dollars each.

They are carefully finished in every particular, adjusted to heat and cold, and are confidently guaranteed as the best value for the money attained in a watch.

Correspondence invited. Address,

> TIFFANY & CO., NEW YORK.

Antique and Modern Furniture representing various historical periods, Bric-abrac, Paintings, Statuary, English Silverware, etc., etc. In September a collection of Objects of Art purchased at the late sale of Prince Demidoff at San Donato, Florence, will be ope

SYPHER & CO., 741 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

UNFERMENTED

MALT BITTERS Hall Billing formpany BITTERS

SLEEPLESS AND MELANCHOLY—To countiess numbers night brings neither peace nor rest. Abandoned to the tortures of wakefulness and despondency, the victim of insomnis prays for sieep, for daylight, for any torment but that which he endures. Morning finds him with bloodshot eyes, feverish and weak. It is plain to all that this frightful strain on the mental and physical forces cannot continue. What shall be done? Abandon all quieting remedies or sieeping mixtures. RESTORR THE APPETITE. ENRICH THE BLOOD. When the brain and every other organ is nourished and strengthened by new blood, sleep will return, and with the cheerfulness and health. To accomplish this great work no medicine or food in the world so successfully combines the elements necessary to success as MALT BITTERS, which are prepared without fermentation from Canadiam BALLEY MALT and HOPS, and are free from the objections urged against malt fluors.

Ask for MALT BITTERS prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY, and see that every bottle bears the TRADE MARK LABEL, duly signed and inclosed in wave lines as seen in cut.

MALT BITTERS are for sale by all Druggists.

THE CONTRAST! While other Baking Powders are largely ADUL-TERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,



ber been kept UNCHANGED in all of its originarity and wholesomeness. The best original is SAPETI. HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, as to large from North to South, from East to Weet, it this consens of the rich and poor, where it has been use for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by STEELE & PRICE, Hambelsoness of Lopulin Teast Game.

Demise in Buffalo, N. Y., Yesterday of Brig.-Gen. Albert J. Myer,

Better Known, the World Over, Under the Cognomen "Old Probabilities."

The Man Who Organized and Perfected the Signal-Service System.

His Valuable Labors in Behalf of Maritime Commerce and Agriculture.

A Sketch of the Recently-Decease Sexton, Br w of Grace Church.

ALBERT J. MYER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Brig.-Gen. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer of the United States army, died at the Palace Hotel in this city at sunrise this morning. For two years the General had been in poor health, and two weeks ago he came to Buffalo feeling quite ill. He took quarters at the Palace Hotel, where he has remained up to the time of his death. For years deceased had affered from chronic heart disease, and lately he has been a victim of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and the latter was the immediate cause of death. The family of the dead officer were with him through all of his illness, and the best physicians in the city were at his side night and day. In the commencement of his sickness it was believed that the kidney complaint was light, and could by excellent medical care be overcome, and the patient began to improve. Saturday last he began to fail, and during Sunday and yesterday he sunk so rapidly that his death was hourly looked for. Early this morning he passed into a comatose condition, and, surrounded by his loving family, he quietly passed away. The funeral will be held on Friday atternoon at St. Paul's Cathedral, in this city, and the remains of "Old Probs" will be laid in their final resting-place with military honors. Three regiments of National Guards and three companies of regulars from Fort Porter, in this city, will act as escort.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Gen. Albert J. Myer, who died at Buffalo this morning, was the father of the Signal Service and Weather Bureau. It is to his energy and ability that the present perfection of that service is in a great measure due. Graduating at Geneva College, New York, in 1847, he ant surgeon in September, 1854, and has since served continuously in the army. At the last session of Congress, by a special clause in the Appropriation bill, he was given the rank of full Brigadier-General in the regular army. Soon after entering the army he devoted his attention to the signal system, and as early as 1858 was assigned to special signal-service duty. In 1860 he became the chief signal officer of the army, and served in various capacities in the signal office throughout the War. He was breveted for gallant service at Hanover Court-House, and at Malvern Hill, but it was his orilliant services at Altoona, Ga., in 1864, tion. Communication by all ordinary means was impossible, and it was because of the device of Gen. Myer, by which messages were convered. which perhaps gave him the most distincwhich messages were conveyed over the heads of the enemy, that the troops were rison of Altoons with its valuable stores, which had been attacked by the Rebel army.

that time that the Weather Bureau and the Signal-Service system, as it is now estab-lished, dates. Congress by joint resolution in 1870 first authorized the Secretary of War to provide for the taking of meteorological observations at military stations throughout the United States, and to give notice on the lakes and on the seacoast by telegraphic signals of the approach and force of storms. Gen. Myer was immediately intrusted with the supervision and control of this general system, which was thus vaguely outlined. Congress, in passing the resolution, had little conception of the system which it authorized. Gen. Myer, however, from the outset held views, comprehensive and ambitious views, and to his friends he often said that he hoped to live to see the system take on not only the proportions which it now has, but to become still more perfect. Ten years practically covers the period in which the Weather Bureau proper has been developed. States, and to give notice on the lakes and on

years practically covers the period in which the Weather Bureau proper has been developed.

Immediately upon his appointment as Chief of the Signal Service, Gen. Myer inaugurated a systematic plan. He established stations at all points which were decided by competent authorities to be important and practicable. These he provided with suitable instruments and with trained observers whose duty it was to report conditions of the weather three times daily, at intervals of eight hours. These reports, made in abbreviated cipher, were conveyed by telegraph, and with the delivery of these reports at Washington and at other important posts to which they were sent, or at which they were dropped from the telegraph while on their way to Washington, the practical workings of the Weather Bureau in the Signal Service began. Gen. Myer attached great importance to the commercial value of the Weather Bureau. It was his constant aim to make the service valuable to the agriculturists, to mariners, and to commerce. How valuable it was these different interests in all parts of the country will gladly testify. How rash it has been to disregard the warnings of the service some great disasters show. The unfortunate Mitis received, but disregarded, a warning from the Signal Bureau before starting or her fatal final voyage. The first cautionary signal was displayed at Oswego, N. Y. Oct. 26, 1871. In the same year Gen. Myer succeeded in making exchanges with the Canadian Meteorological Bureau, which had just been established, and from that time Canadian reports have been made synchronously with those of the United States in the same cipher. By this arrangement the Dominion outposts have often given warning downward from the north. Gen. Myer succeeded in securing an act of Congress extending the system to agricultural reports, in 1872. These stations for agricultural reports, in 1872. These stations for agricultural reports, in 1872. These stations for agricultural observations now cover a very large portion of the country.

vations now cover a very large portion of the country.

Gea. Myer hoped to establish an international system of weather reports, but he has not lived to carry out his purpose. In addition to the weather reports proper he introduced a system of observations on the changes and the depths of water in the principal Western rivers, giving notice of the breaking up of ice, of freshets, and of low water, and his reports in this respect have been a great benefit to commerce. He established a school at Fort Whipple, near Washington, with a thorough system of education, by means of which the officers were speedily made familiar with the duties of the Bureau.

ucation, by neans of which the officers were speedily made familiar with the duties of the Bureau.

Gen. Myer himself paid the closest attention to every detail of his work. For the present the Bureau is, placed in charge of Asst-Adjt-Gen. Drum, and the question of succession will probably not soon be settled. Gen. Myer's assistants are all men of low military rank, generally Second Lieutenants, and probably military etiquet will not permit of them, even if competent, to be promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, although there may be some doubt whether the Chief Signal Officer, as such, was made Brigadier-General, or whether that rank be longed solely to Gen. Myer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The general officer with reference to the death of Briggen. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer of the army, will be issued to-morrow.

Adjt.-Gen. Drum, as representative of the General Staff, and Capt. Richar! P. Stong, Lient. Henry C. Dunwoody and Lieut.

James A. Swift, of the Signal Corps, will leave for Buffalo to-morrow to attend the funeral Friday.

The name of Thomas H. Ruger is mentioned in connection with the vacancy caused by Gen. Myer's death.

SEXTON BROWN. New York Sun, Aug. 23.
Isaac H. Brown, the well-known sexton of Grace Church, died at 5 o'clock on Satur day afternoon at Bradford, Conn., where he was visiting, from a severe attack of bilious

Mr. Brown was proprietor of a feed store at Eleventh street and Fourth avenue, and in his office as sexton he turned his feed store to account in a curious manner. He owned neither hearse, coffin, carriage, nor horse, nor did he even have an assistant. He turned his undertaking work over to others. He knew the regular price for the work, and he never paid higher than market rates. Then he gathered in the proceeds of the un dertaking, which in Grace Church prices amounted to a snug sum. Besides this, he profited by owning a feed store, in partly paying in feed for the undertaker's horses. The undertaker who transacted the horses. The undertaker who transacted the larger share of his business was his son-in-law, Undertaker John Stolts, of No. 227 Bowery. For over thirty years Brown has been a sexton of Grace Church. At any ceremonial in Grace Church. At any ceremonial in Grace Church, marriage, christening, or funeral, the pompous, burly, and ostentatious form of Sexton Brown loomed up in the doorway. Despite his great weight he was very active. His call for a carriage could be heard by the sleepiest hackman within a block of the church. At the same time Mr. Brown would be in half a dozen, places at once, knowing everybody who ought to be admitted to the ceremony, and ordering out of the way from the path and the door, with a look and bearing not to be resisted or questioned, those who had no

be resisted or questioned, those who had no right to tarry. These qualities of person made him popular in his position. For many years he was master of ceremonies and productions and productions. many years he was master of ceremonies in weddings and parties, not all of which concerned the parishioners of Grace Church. A few years ago Mr. Brown's importance as a sort of general master of ceremonies in affairs of fashion was exaggerated by out-of-town newspaper correspondents, who credited him with all the powers of a Lord Chamberlain. On the one hand it was said that he experienced the management of all wed-

newspaper correspondents, who credited him with all the powers of a Lord Chamberlaip. On the one hand it was said that he superintended the management of all weddings, funerals, parties, and gatherings in high life, ruling over details with the power of a tyrant, while others credited him with the special gift of establishing the shoddy families, who became numerous during the War, in whatever set or circle they desired recognition from, and had the means to purchase admission to from him. All this was gross exaggeration. He was a wise man, who gained wide fame from his connection with Grace Church, and who turned it to the best advantage. His enormous frame and broad smooth face have been familiar to New-Yorkers for a quarter of a century. He was a sociable, agreeable man, fond of his numerous friends, fond of good living, a heavy eater, and a distinguished story-teller. It is some time since he has done any active business, but to the day of his death he retained his position as sexton, and undectook the care of funerals. The ceremonies were, however, supervised by his son-in-law Mr. Stolts. For twenty years or more Mr. Brown has been a member of the Puritan Lodge of Freemasons. He was first Warden, then Master, and was Grand Steward when he died.

Mr. Brown began life as a carpenter. Of himself, he said that after he received the post of sexton of Grace Church he secured a foothold in the business in which he was afterwards distinguished by making the acquaintance of the cooks and servants in the households of the wealthiest and most fash-ionable New Yorkers. From these dependents he learned of the weddings and fash-

households of the wealthiest and most fashionable New Yorkers. From these dependen's be learned of the weddings and fashionable gatherings that were to come off.

Armed with this information, it was his custom
to present himself to the head of the house in
which the affair was to take place, and to offer his services in delivering the invitations
and afterwards attending to the earrlages of
arriving and departing guests. His efficiency
and systematic management, his rapidly-acquired knowledge of the people and ways of arriving and departing guests. His efficiency and systematic management, his rapidly-acquired knowledge of the people and ways of society, and his authoritative manners soon installed him as an essential to nearly every fashionable entertainment or gathering. In later years it was his custom to recall how he advertised himself among those from whom he sought employment. Having secured the appointment of master of outside arrangements at an affair in the house of some person of undoubted social distinction, he would immediately find some other man in society with whom he wished to gain favor, and would ask who "those people—the Blanks—were," adding that they had inch

he would immediately find some other man in society with whom he wished to gain favor, and would ask who "those people—the Blanks—were," adding that they had just employed him

Brown came to be the fashion, and it was regarded as a guarantee of style in certain circles to "have Brown." He claimed to maintain his position through exclusiveness. It is said of him that he was handsomely paid by young men and by families to cause their names to be inserted upon invitation-lists. Persons who obtained this favor, however, were always required by him to be already in the circle in which they sought wider acquaintance. It was the specialty of Mr. Brown's that was least understood and most misstated. It was sometimes the case that a lady wishing to introduce her daughter into the fashionable New York circle from which she, perhaps, had absented herself since her marriage, would employ Brown to furnish a list of names for invitations to a gathering. It was in this way that he was useful to the families and to young men in good social standing, who paid him well to include their names in the list.

As many years ago as William Burton, the great comedian, was in his prime, Sexton Brown had gained a fame that made him the subject of a comedy in which Mr. Burton impersonated the character of the sexton, producing from the part of a picture of a vulgar and impertinent upstart. Local hits and much fun were made by Mr. Burton, whose part it was to frequently analyze lists of applicants for invitations to high society doings. When Burton came across the name of a person in trade in a small way, he excited much laughter by the contemptuous tone he used and the disgusted facial expression he assumed, as he called out the single word "Retail," and scratched the name violently with his pencil.

name violently with his pencil.

SERIOUS SPORT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The propeller Canisteo, of the Union Steamboat Company, was lying at the foot of Lloyd street this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The crew were eating watermelon on the lower deck, and playfully throwing the rind at each other. Frank Trainor, the second cook, was at the re-frigerator getting provisions for supper. It was his first day on the boat, and he was a comparative stranger. A piece of rind hit him on the hip. Being quick-tempered, he picked up the ice-pick and threw it violently into the crowd. The dangerous missile hit deck-hand, on the chin, inflicting a slight wound. Trainor followed up with the ice-pick, and was about to strike Reed, when a fireman, John Smithwait, caught hold of Trainor's shift and told him to "Let up," as it was only an accident, and Reed was not to blame. Trainor turned, drew a revolver from his hip-pocket, and without a word fired at Smithwait. The ball took effect in his head over the left eye, and lodged in a muscle. Trainor at once went above to the lamp-room, where his step-brother, James Kelly, was at work, and told him he had nearly kelled one of the crew. Kelly told Trainor to wait, and he would see how badly the mad was hurt. On returning Kelly reported the wound a bad one, and that Trainor had got into a scrape. Trainor got his hat, coat, and vest, went forward, and disappeared. The police had a hot hunt for the would-be murderer, but maily arrested him just as he was landing out of a small boat in Canada, and brought him to this city. The wounded man was at last accounts very low, and the chances of his recovery doubtful. was his first day on the boat, and he

THE PACIFIC CASTAWAYS. SA FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The steamer Newbern, from Mazatlan, reports the United Staes schooner-yacht Freda arrived there on th 17th inst. from Socorro Island, for which se was dispatched from here July 28 by or-ers of Secretary Thompson to search for apt. Jones and wife and the boat's crew of the abandoned bark Mathilde, supposed to have sought refuge on the island. The Freda reports that after three days' search nothing could be found of the castaways, nor were any signs discovered of the prior arrival of Sir Thomas Heskith's steam-yacht Lancashire Witch, which left here the same days at the Freda on the same errord. day as the Freda on the same errand. It is believed that the Witch, on reaching the isl-and and finding no traces of the objects of her search, left to pursue the quest on other islands not far distant. STATE POLITICS.

The Preparations for the Coming Fight Being Actively Made,

In the Matter of Congressional and Other Important Nominations.

New York Republicans Nominate a Chief Justice for Court of Appeals.

The Hon. G. C. Hazelton Renominated in the Third Wisconsin District.

Prospects for the Iowa Republican State Convention to Be Held To-Day.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Republica State Committee met to-day, and nominate Charles J. Folger for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, deciding, after discussion not to waste time and money by calling State Convention. The degree of interest fell throughout the State in the political contest may be in some measure understood from the fact that, upon the call for the meeting of the Committee, thirty-one out of thirty-three members responded in person or by proxy. The two members who were absent were unavoidably away, but both were heard from, and were known to to be in accord with other members on the most important matter to be decided. The representatives of the different districts dropped into the rooms or the State Committee an hour or so before the time for holding the meeting, and took advantage of the opportunity to compare notes on the situation in their respective neighborhoods. From all sections of the country came one report. Everywhere the Republicans are at work; everywhere they are willing to devote time and means to the success of the party; and nowhere are they allowing a feeling of confidence in the power of the Republicans to win to permit them to relax one effort to make victory certain in every part of the State. Men who have been wavering from time to time between parties are joining the Republican organization, declaring that they have no alternative but to vote for Garfield and Arthur, or to accept all the political ills against which they have contended for twenty years. Judge Folger is a strong candidate. He is 62; was first made a Judge in 1844, and served in the State Senate from 1861 to 1869 continuously.

In 1844, and served in the State Senate from 1861 to 1869 continuously. He entered the Senate in trying days, and was found worthy of the trust. His constituents confided to him. With his voice and vote he stood by the National Government, commanding influence by the distinguished qualities of leadership in the Senate. He was the author of the famous Protective Labor bill which guaranteed freedom of action to laboring-men, in whose welfare he has always taken an abiding interest. He was the uncompromising enemy of all jobbery and corruption, while one of the ablest advocates and defenders of all plans of relief for Union soldiers and their families. While an ardent Republican, he is recognized as the peer of Republican, he is recognized as the peer of his associates in legal attainments, and his thorough learning and spotless character fit him for the elevated office to which he has been nominated by the common consent of the Republicans of this State.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PLATTEVILLE, Wis., Aug. 24.—The Re publican Congressional Convention for the Third District of Wisconsin assembled in for candidate for Congress with the following result: G. C. Hazelton, 26; J. B. Treat, 11; O. B. Thomas, 1. The Hon. O. Bacon moved that inasmuch as the second choice of Green County was the Hon. G. C. Hazelton, the informal ballot be made the formal ballot by the Convention. Adopted. A committee, consisting of Aaron Beech, of Crawford, and W. B. Clark, of Grant, was appointed to inform Mr. Hazelton of his nomination, and ask his presence before the Convention. Mr. Hazelton was introduced, and accepted the nomination in an eloquent and appropriate speech.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 24 .- The Republican State Convention to-morrow will be large, and composed of stalwarts, with fewer members of the Legislature than for several years. Perfect harmony and good feeling exists, an enthusiasm for Garfield is high. Indications to-night are that Hall will be nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation, and Capt. Lucas, of Cerro Gordo, for Auditor on the Lucas, of Cerro Gordo, for Auditor on the second ballot. J. B. Young, of Linn, has three strong competitors for Attorney-General in McPherson, of Lucas, H. S. Winslow, of Jasper, and Judge Bradley, of Marshall. Young has the best lead, though Winslow's friends claim they will come in on the homestretch. E. H. Conger has made Apid progress to-day toward first place for Treasurer, and may get there to comprow. urer, and may get there to-morrow.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 24.—The Democrati State Convention meets here Thursday, Aug. 26, and the Republican Convention Sept. 1 The Democrats will probably nominate ex Senator E. G. Ross for Governor, and the Republicans renominate Gov. St. John. It is understood that the Democrats will withdraw Ross, and that the Greenbackers will withdraw their candidate for Governor, Judge Vrooman. The Democratic and Greenback Committees will then be called together for the purpose of uniting upon a fusion candidate, probably the Hon. John Martin, of Topeka, who will be acceptable to

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

both parties. It is claimed that Martin can carry the entire opposition vote, and that he will also draw largely from the Republican ranks, as many of them will not vote for St. John on account of his pronounced temperance views and his outspoken advocacy of the prohibitory amendment. The

vocacy of the prohibitory mendment. The Democrats, if this plan succeeds, will indorse the Greenback nominee for Congress in the Second Congressional District, the only doubtful district in Kansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Aug. 24.—Upon the recommendation of Gen. J. C. Walkinshaw, member from Kønsas on the National Committee of Boys in Blue, Col. J. C. Carpenter is appointed by Gen. Grant commander of the Boys in Blue for Kansas also. Orders in regard to the organization will be directed as above to Leavenworth, Kas. Col. W. M. Leeper is appointed Adjutant-General. All communications will be addressed to these headquarters. Organizations are springing up everywhere throughout the State.

MICHIGAN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 24.—The Republicans of this (the Fifth) Congressional district held their Convention here to-day, seventy-nine delegates being present, and nominated the Hon. George W. Webber as their candidate on the first formal ballot, giving him 44 votes. The other competitors were D. McLaughlin, of Muskegon, and George A. Farr, of Grand Haven. Mr. Webber is about 50 years of age, and a resident of the district. His candidacy arouses intense enthusiasm, rendering his election a certainty, even if the Designation crats and Greenbackers in their Convention

to-morrow, as many of them are now tring.

The Democrats tried to hold their County
Nominating Convention here to day, and
this afternoon an intensely bitter fetional

fight over a coalition with the Greenbackers took, place, and was the most disgraceful political row ever seen here. The former succeeded in forcing an adjournment to Sept. 1, the day the Greenbackers are to meet, and then will renew the struggle for fusion. But the Greenbackers may be unwilling. The proceedings here to-day have helped the Republican ticket by scores of votes already, and still the good work, the blessing of blundering enemies, goes on.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 24.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for Second (Willit's) District met to-day at Manchester, in this county, and nominated William H. Waldby, of Adrian, by acclamation.

"PA'S" BOYS.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 23.—He has turned up at last,—the man who says that the great party of "Reform," the Ohio Democracy, will carry this State in October next. We

have been looking for this individual, lo! these many weeks, and at last he unexpect-edly appears in broad daylight. Who is he? do you ask. Who else could it be? It requires nerve to make such a statement, but the house of Bishop is equal to the occasion. But, mind you, it is not the original Uncle Dick that stands up and says, "We will carry the great State of Ohio this fall." No, no, it is the assertion of one of Pa's boys. Are they not political prophets? Did they not promise up and down the State two years ago, and say to the toiling millions, that despite the opposition of Allen G. Thurman, and John G. Thompson, and the cussed Young Men's Democratic Club of Columbus, Pa would scoop them all,-would take the cake -in fact, be nominated on the first ballot? Certainly, Pa's boys did this very thing. Young Dick, young Bill, and Old Jim, with a sample of tea and molasses, traversed the State under the guise of commercial travelers, and told the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant how they had got things "sot up," and that Pa would get there sure. But, after awhile, there came a change; the State Convention was held, and Pa—O where was he? Left on the field, battered and bruised. convention was held, and Pa—O where was he? Left on the field, battered and bruised. Where was Ewing when the light went out? But Pa's boys had plenty of pluck, and lots of vinegar (in the grocery), and after a time Uncle Dick was sent to a gymnasium, and put in training for the Vice-Presidency. The exercise and training were pretty severe, but Uncle Dick was equal to the occasion. Again did the boys tramp over the State, and loud did they howl for "Tilden and Reform," and for Pa in particular; but the Cincinnati Convention knew him not, and instead sought out the "Poor Man's Friend," and got him, in the person of Bill English, of Indianapolis.

Pa's boys were almost crushed and despondent at the treatment they had received. But, having hope, and lots of cheek, they buckled on the armor again, and now claim Ohio for the Democracy. Everybody in Ohio knows Pa's boys; and their wise sayings are treasured up and oft repeated. It is, of course, rather hard on the Republicans to be confronted so early in the campaign with such convincing proof of certain defeat; but it must be remembered that Pa's boys are desperate now, and not quite responsible for all they say. The Republic-

tain defeat; but it must be remembered that Pa's boys are desperate now, and not quite responsible for all they say. The Republicans should not harbor an evil thought against them, for "They know not what they do." ans should not harbor an evil thought against them, for "They know not what they do."

Meeting Mr. W. T. Bishop,—who, by the way, is a member of the State Central Committee, The Tribune correspondent inquired how political matters appeared from his point of riew. "Well, sir," said he, "there is no doubt we will carry the State this fall. We haven't been as well organized in years. When Pa carried the State, we were not half as well organized as now."

"But how are you going to get over Foster's majority of last year?"

"That was no test. Ewing was an unpopular candidate, and hundreds of Democrats voted for Foster; and then the Republicans had all the money they wanted last year, and we had scarcely any. Ewing was about 'busted'; and the men who usually 'ante up' didn't do it last year. But now I tell you," said he, "we are fixed. We will elect Gen. Banning and Sam Hunt, our candidates for Congress in Cincinnati, sure. You see Banning has got money himself; and Pendleton, you know, is a great friend of Hunt's. We will elect them sure."

"But you have not got the police-force to help you out now; neither have you got the offices. How are you going to turn those

this place to-day at 2 p. m. The Hon. Hammer Robbins, of Grant, was called to the chair. The Committee on Credentials reported thirty-eight delegates present and entitled to seats in the Convention. The Convention proceeded to take an informal ballot for careflidate for Congress with the following the police-force to help you out now; neither have you got the offices. How are you going to turn those two districts around, which went heavily Republican last fall?"

"We have got what is much better than the police; we have got the money, and plenty of it, too,—and we know where to use it. If we have not got the police-force to help you out now; neither have you got the offices. How are you going to turn those two districts around the police of the police-force to help you out now; neither have you got the police. How are you going to turn those two districts around the police. How are you going to turn those two districts around the police of We will carry those two

it. If we have not got enough funds, we know where to go. We will carry those two Congressional districts sure, mark my word?"

Going to my room I hunted up my old note-book, and upon opening found nine pages of notes, all of which were "Pa's boys' words," marked down during the past two years. Have any of their words or their predictions been confirmed? No, not one. Will the brag now indulged in by W. T. Bishop have any influence? Are his predictions of to-day more liable to be fulfilled than those of the past? No.

While the Bishop boys can sell groceries and "sich," and are mighty nice personally, The Tribunt correspondent would not advise any one to "bank" on Pa's boys' political predictions.

F. W. S.

ILLINOIS.

Specia: Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 24,—The Hon. Isaac L. Morrison, Republican candidate for Congress, has sent a challenge to the Hon. William M. Springer, inviting him to a joint discussion of the issues of the campaign. Springer has been telling his rural constituents how sorry he was because the Republicans declined to discuss the issues of the campaign with him, but it is not expected that he will care to meet such a speaker as Mr. Morrison in joint debate.

There is quite a gathering of Democratic party managers in the city this evening, the object being to attempt some settlement of the Democratic split in the Fifteenth District, where John R. Eden and Col. Filler are both in the field as Democratic candidates. Eden stands in with the managers, but Filler stands in with the boys in several counties. Both claim to have been regularly nominated, and the leaders see that they will lose the district unless the trouble can be patched up. Several consultations have been held, but even the luminous intellect of the alleged "great organizer" has thus far faifed to evolve a satisfactory plan of settlement. party managers in the city this evening, the

MAINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Boston, Aug. 24.—Mr. Joshua K. Osgood, the Probibitory candidate for Governor in Maine, in his speech at the recent Portland Convention accepting the nomination, re-marked: "I never expected such an honor as this, and the thought comes rushing through my brain what will Eliza say? through my brain what will Eliza say? What will my wife say when she finds out, when I go home to-night, that she has got a candidate for Governor for a husband." Mrs. Osgood has evidently spoken her mind, for Mr. Osgood now announces his withdrawal from the field, and his refusal to act with the enforced Prohibitionists.

Augusta, Me., Aug. 24.—Joshua K. Osgood has withdrawn as a candidate of the Temperance party for Governor. Temperance party for Governor.

WHAMNGTON, Del., Aug. 24.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Col. E. L. Martin for Congress by acclamation and the following Electoral ticket: Charles J. Love, Dr. Whitely, and George Russell.

The Convention then indorsed the platform of the National Convention at Cincinnati, and declared that continuance of Demo-cratic power in the State is necessary to good government and the prosperity of our citi-

PENNSYLVANIA. PITTSTON, Pa., Aug. 27.—The Democratic Conference of the Twelfth District resulted in the nomination of two candidates for Congress.—Asa R. Brundage by Luzerne County and D. W. Connolly, the Greenback nominee, by Lackawanna County.

NEW JERSEY. TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24.—The Prohibition Reform party have called a State Convention for Sept. 1 to nominate a candidate for Gov-ernor and choose Presidential Electors.

MISSOURI. Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24.—Gen. James Craig was nominated for Congress to-day by

ne Democrats of the Ninth District of this St. Lours, Mo., Aug. 24.—The Democrats of the Twelfth District nominated William Hatch for Congress to-day.

ARIZONA. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.-A Phoenix, Arizona, dispatch reports that the Terri-torial Convention nominated M. W. Stewart s Delegate to Congress. OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 24 .- Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Hart was to-day nominated for Congress Hillsboro by the Republican Convention.

THE ALEXIAN BROTHERS. One of the Most Charitable Orders in

the World.
The Order of Alexians, or, as it was called the beginning of its existence, the Order of Cellites, was founded in the thirteenth century by the Belgian nobleman Tobias. Even during that time of fearful religious intolerance the founder, in prescribing the statutes of the Order, dictated that it should be the duty of all Brothers to practice and devote themselves to the love of mankind without any distinction as to creed or religion, whether they were Christians, Heathens, or Jews, and to bury the dead of the poor. This last duty was of as great an importance as the waiting upon and nursing the sick during a time when an epidemic like the black death, followed by famine, caused such fearful devastations that many dead bodies remained unburied, lying in private dwellings and the public streets. Because of their attendance to burials, the members of the Order were, after an old German word, called Cellites. But when they selected, in the fifteenth century, St. Alexius as their tutelar Saint, they adopted the name by which they are now known all over the world,-the Alexians. The chief duties of the members of the Order, as prescribed by the founder, are the nursing of the sick, taking care of lunatics, and the burial of the dead. In consequence of its benevolent actions the Order increased rapidly, and spread all over Germany, France, and the Netherlands. Before the Order and its. purposes became well known, and whenever their time was not occupied by nursing the sick and taking care of lunatics, the Alexians devoted themselves to the manufacture of pottery-ware in order to sustain their institutions. Many of their hospitals are to-day in possession of pieces of pottery made by members of the Order in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. But when the Order and the purposes

Order in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. But when the Order and the purposes for which it was founded became better known the demands for assistance made upon it increased greatly, and the manufacturing of pottery-ware was gradually abandoned. During the period of the Reformation, and also during the French Revolution, the Order suffered greatly, but during the last decades it flourished again, and it possesses about forty convents in different parts of the world. The General of the Order and the highest executive and administrative and the highest executive and administrative power is located at Aix-la-Chapelle, in Ger-many. The Order is in all usefulness, intents, and purposes an entirely popular one and the selection of its officers is thoroughly democratic. As in the election of an American democratic. As in the election of an American President, the members of the Order select their superiors by ballot. The constitution of the Order is even more democratic than that of the United States, for it prescribes that the same persons can only be elected to the highest offices of the Order three times during their lives; each term for a period of five years. The doctrine of complete equality among the members of the Order is best demonstrated by the fact that even the highest officers, after the expiration of their official terms, resume their position again in the rank of the serving Brothers. The Alexian Brother, for instance, who to-day occupies the position of Provincial, and who directs the business and administration of all the convents of a great country, returns, after the expiration of his official term, to the sick-room as a nurse, or is employed in the apotliccary-shop or kitchen of the inst tion to which he is allotted as a mem tion to which he is allotted as a member. When Bismarck inaugurated the German "Culturkampf" the Order of Alexians was again greatly threatened in its existence. But the leaders of the German Empire, more particularly its Emperor, plainly foresaw that the banishment of the Order would be the commission of a great wrong against suffering humanity and against the Order itself. The present Emperor of Germany and his advisers had occasion to witness the

suffering humanity and against the Order itself. The present Emperor of Germany and his advisers had occasion to witness the spirited devotion and humane work of the Alexians on the battle-fields and in the field-hospitals during the war of 1870 and 1871. More than one hundred Alexians accompanied the German army into France, and not a few of them died the death of honor in consequence of the hardships which they had to undergo during these campaigns. The German rulers also knew well the great usefulness of the Alexians in their own hospitals and in private families at home as nurses of the sick and wounded, especially during the time of an epidemic. Such were the reasons why the Alexian Brothers, like the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, were not affected by the provisions of the so-called "May Laws," and Germany did not experience the shame of seeing an Order which in its noble usefulness never inquired or cared for the religious faith of those whom they attended go into exile. Nevertheless, the German "Culturkampf" did a great wrong to many a poor and aged German, because only the Alexian institutions where they received and attended to the sick were granted the permission to follow their merciful calling, but those institutions in which they took care of the aged and infirm were interdicted. The Alexians founded their first institutions in America immediately after the War of the Rebellion. So far they have gained a foothold only in the West. They have founded three institutions where they nurse the sick,—one in Chicago, one in St. Louis, and one in Oshkosh, Wis. They also possess an institution in St. Louis where they take care of the demented. These four institutions stand under the direction of a Provincial. This high position is at present occupied by Brother Leonhard Jansen, of Chicago. In early youth he joined the Order of the Alexians, and he has distinguished himself not alone in times of peace as an experienced nurse of the sick, but also on the field of battle and in the field hospitals of the Pruss

nursing the Christian as well as the Mohammedan sick, has donated to the Order large tracts of land of great value. In America, however, the Order has entirely to rely upon the charity and benevolence of private individuals. It is hard work, therefore, for the Order to keep up its institutions. A severe blow for the Alexians was the great Chicago fire in October, 1871, which destroyed their hospital. The institution was nearly clear of debt when the devouring element took it out of existence. But the Order was not daunted, and immediately after the fire erected a new hospital. This institution, with all its arrangements, is a model of a building for all its intents and purposes, and has caused the Order a heavy burden of debt, which is a great drawback to the Brothers. But they never grow weary in their noble work in the interest of humanity of nursing the sick poor. Of the 812 sick, for interest of the sick poor.

burden or debt, which is a great drawback to the Brothers. But they never grow weary in their noble work in the interest of humanity of nursing the sick poor. Of the \$12 sick, for instance, who were during the last year attended and nursed in the Chicago Alexian Hospital, and of which every one remained on an average twenty-three days in the instition, 506 were taken care of without any renumeration whatever. The remainder, 306, were able to pay for their attendance. Among those attended and nursed without pay were men of all denominations. Sick women are not all denominations. Sick women are not taken in at the Alexian hospitals, because females are not permitted to become members of the Order. During the present year the number of sick nursed and attended to at the Hospital without remuneration has greatly increased. Ever since the existence of the Order the Alexians have been regarded as martyrs in the profession of nursing the sick. They engage their own physicians without any regard to religious creed or faith. The Alexian Hospital at Chicago has a whole staff of scientific, educated physicians, of whom the one who attends the Brothers themselves in case of sickness is termed the "family physician." According to the statutes of the Order no Brother of the Alexian Order can be ordained as a priest; therefore, they are called the "Alexian Brothers," and not. "Alexian Fathers." Any sick person who desires the solaces of his religion can send for any representative of his faith, and his wishes are promptly attended to, whether they be a Protestant preacher or a Catholic priest, a Jewish rabbi or a deacon of the Mormon Church. Whenever time permits it, the Alexian Brother attends to the sick in private families

also. The poor of all denominations are also supported to a great extent by the Alexian Brothers. Healthy persons in pecuniary distress, who call at their hospital, are fed. Especially during times of a business crisis this benevolence of the Brothers is greatly used a new of hy people of all classes. All Especially during times of a dustrice this benevolence of the Brothers is greatly made use of by people of all classes. All nationalities are represented among the Alexian Brothers, but all, French as well as Bohemian, speak the German language, and the whole institution wears the stamp of a decided German character. The service of the Alexians is very severe and fatiguing. On an average they are engaged in their calling during seventeen hours out of twenty-four, and an undisturbed night's rest is unknown to the Alexian. No wonder, therefore, that very few reach their 40th year.

LOCAL CRIME.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD. The case of Peter Klouse, of No. 268 North Union street, charged with cruelty to chil-dren and assault with intent to do bodily injury, was called before Justice Walsh at the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon and the defendant took a change of venue to Justice Scully. In making out the transcripts the newly-appointed Clerk of the Police Court distinguished himself by converting the second charge into assault with a deadly weapon, and the blunder went unnotice until it was too late to correct it. The Ger man defendant, his Irish wife, and the bright man defendant, his Irish wife; and the brighteyed, sharp-looking little victim of the father's
alleged cruelty—a boy of about 7, named
Mike—were all present, while the prosecution was represented by Officer Dudley, of
the Humane Society, Police-Officer Larsen,
of West Chicago avenue, who made the
arrest, and several witnesses. A scrubby
young lawyer appeared in behalf of the
defendant. The proceedings begun in an
impromptu sort of way by Mrs. Klouse depositing before the Justice's eyes the relic of
an old and very much dilapidated suspender,
which she excitedly declared was "what the
boy wus licked wid." The prosecution had
no other belaboring instrument to show, and,
though they very much doubted whether the
suspender had ever been used over the boy's
back, they cared comparatively little for that,
having a still stronger point to make.

suspender had ever been used over the boy's back, they cared comparatively little for that, having a still stronger point to make.

One of the witnesses, a very bright and intelligent young lady living just north of the house testified that she heard the boy screaming and looked to see what the trouble was. The little fellow was perfectly naked, and the father stood over him wnipping him with a strap or something that looked like one. After whipping him, the father tried to throw him face downwards on the floor, but, not succeeding very well in that, picked him up and threw him against the wall, as she thought, cutting him in the back of the head until the blood streamed from the wound. There were six children in the family, and in winter the parents would send the little ones out to the store without half enough clothing on to keep them warm. Another witness testified to substantially the same facts, adding that she afterwards saw the father trying to wash the blood from the boy's head and stop its flowing. Still another witness testified that the "licking" lasted five minutes, and was followed by the father throwing the boy against the bedstead, and cutting a gash in his head.

The only witness for the defense testified

The only witness for the defense testified The only witness for the defense testified in a loquacious way that the boy had stolen some of her property, and that on her reporting the fact to the father the latter took off the boy's clothes, remarking that he should stay in the house the rest of the day, then proceeding to whip him. After whipping him the father merely threw him on the bed, his head accidentally striking against the bedpost. Officer Larsen testified that he found the boy stark naked, with the blood streaming from the back of his head, though found the boy stark naked, with the blood streaming from the back of his head, though he noticed no other marks of bad treatment. The Court dryly remarked that the suspender-end could hardly be considered a deadly weapon, and, as to the other charge, it had not been proven, the facts cited going rather to show a case of assault and battery, which would necessitate a new complaint. Under the circumstances, he was compelled to dismiss the case. The defendant, followed by his wife and the victim of the beating and the throwing, speedily tim of the beating and the throwing, speedily got out and betook themselves home. In this connection, it may not be out of place to remark that No. 268 North Union street i remark that No. 268 North Union street is the large tenement house which, in a late report of the Sanitary Inspectors, received such an overhauling in manuscript. The Klouses live in the rear basement, and some fair idea of the manner in which they live, and the sort of atmosphere they and their children are in the habit of breathing, may be had from the statement that ordure is allowed to accumulate on the floor until it smells to heaven, and takes in the neighborhood on its way. It would seem to be in order for the Health Department to move on order for the Health Department to move on the place with something more substantial than a mere report,—say, a few pounds of chloride of lime and a fire engine.

WHISTLING TUGMEN. The three tug-Captains charged with willfully violating the ordinance prohibiting the blowing of whistles while in the draw of the bridges came up before Justice Summerfield vesterday afternoon for a final hearing. Col. Appleton appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Citizens' Association, and Mr. W. H. Condon appeared for the defense. Some testimony was taken before the arguments were offered, and the policeman on duty at Clark street bridge was heard. The case of W. H. Ryder was dismissed on payment of costs at the request of the defense. The arguments in the cases against F. L. Bayless and Michael Driscoll were then heard. Col. Appleton waived his opening, and Mr. Condon made a lengthy argument for the defense. The substance of it was that the Court had no jurisdiction over the case, but that Congress had the sole right to enact laws governing all branches of commerce. Further, that Congress had furnished a remedy for a willful violation of the ordinance, and that the State had no power to act on the premises. Mr. Condon submitted any quantity of law to sustain the stand he had taken. Col. Appleton, for the prosecution, held that the Chicago River was subject to police regulation, and that the ordinance was undeniably legal and valid. He quoted considerable law also to sustain his position. Clark street bridge was heard. The case of

and valid. He quoted considerable law also to sustain his position.

In summing up, Justice Summerfield said he did not see that the cases were out of his jurisdiction, and he would fine the men \$5 and costs each. The cases will probably be appealed and a test made in the higher courts. The low fine assessed was at the suggestion of the prosecution, Col. Appleton stating that there had been much improvement on the river.

THAT BOHEMIAN ROW. The Hodum family, who were implicated

in a cutting affray at No. 142 Canalport avenue, take exceptions to the account pub-lished in yesterday's papers in so far as any prominence was given to any state-ments made by Lizzie Sack or any other member of the Sack family. They allege that the Sacks were the aggressors, and that the first blow was a brick thrown at Mr. Hodum's head by old man Sack. It is also denied by them that Lizzie Sack is good looking, and that Mrs. Hodum has red hair. In short, they want it fully understood that the neighbors all side with them, which is undoubtedly true, and that the reputation of the Sack family is not at all good. They promise to show them all up in a very bad fight when Sack is brought to trial for the cutting.

when Sack is brought to trial for the cutting.

The wounded on hand are all doing fairly enough. Martin Hodum is resting comfortably, and will probably pull through. Christian Krenn, who was stabbed by Hugh Reed, had a close call, but the physicians at the County-Hospital reported him as slightly improved last evening, and think he will now get along comfortably enough. The young Bohemian Opicha, who was cut by Hermanek in a free fight at No. 335 Canal street, is also convalescent. Thomas Duffy, who was accidentally shot, by his brother, is in a precarious condition, but the physicians hope to bring him through all right.

AN IMPOSTOR.

Some fellow hard up for a drink went to the residence of Mr. Gosch, No. 315 Orchard street, yesterday afternoon, and asked for a street, yesterday afternoon, and asked for a suit of clothes for young Mr. Gosch, who, he said, had accidentally got wet, and therefore wanted a dry suit. The family gave bim the clothing, and were surprised some time later to learn that he was an impostor. The fellow is described as about 28 years of age, low-sized, light complexion, light brown curly hair, and wore a gray suit of clothes.

A NEIGHBORLY QUARREL. The knife and the revolver has held sway long enough. John O'Hara is the man who had originality enough to abandon both those deadly weapons, and to bring the flower-pot into competition with them in

murderous warfare. O'Hara occupies a po tion of the basement of a tenement-house No. 65 Erie street. There is bad feel No. 65 Erie street. There is bad feeling among the tenants and the neighbors, and while the men folk were away is terday battling for bread, the wome folk made some little children's quartel, the pretext of a fight. They were the pretext of a fight. They were still warring when the men came home from work, and they were soon drawn into the vortex. The most vicious assault was that of O'Hara upon Thomas O'Malley, it years of age. He struck him over the eya with an earthen flower-pot, crushing the outer plate of the skull, and inflicting as vere wound, in which pieces of the broken pot plainly showed. When the police made a descent upon the crowd they arrested O'Hara. The old man followed the party to the station, and, Dr. T. L. Bond happening to be present, his injury was attended there. The old man was atle to walk home afterwards, but Dr. Bond says the injury is quitte a seven one. Nearly every one of about one dozan participants in the fight bore off some marts of violence, but the only one worth mutioning is the 12-year-old daughter of O'Hara. She is quite badly injured, and is being attended by Dr. Johnson. She says fin Sweeney, a neighbor, struck her over the back with a stick of wood during the fight. The police have refused to make any other arrests, unless the complaining ones swear out warrants for those whom they want arrested. among the tenants and the neigh

ARRESTS. ARRESTS.

At 6:30 last evening Michael Mangan, alias
"Whistling Mike," while under the infinence of liquor, threw off a switch on the
Northwestern Railroad in front of freightengine No. 126, which was going east on
Kinzie street, near Halsted. The engine and
one car were thrown from the track and
slightly broken. Mangan was arrested by
Detectives Ryan and Murnane.

Detectives Ryan and Murnane.

William O'Donnell, of Clinton, Ia., yesteday telegraphed Superintendent O'Donnell to arrest a negro who was reported to be on an eastward-bound train on the Northwestern Railroad, and who was suspected of having robbed a man of \$140 cash. The request was made to detain the man only in case of the money being found upon him. Officer Fechter went to the depot and arrested the negro upon the arrival of the train. He was thoroughly searched at the Central Station, and, as no money was found upon him, was about to be set at liberty, when it occurred to some that the prisoner's clothing should be scarched. This was done, and the stolen money was found sewn into the lining of the vest. The prisoner gives the name of Jacob Turner, and claims to reside at Belleville, Ill.

THE JUSTICES. Alexander Gunderson, the young man charged with rape by Maria Atkinson, 16 years of age, was yesterday discharged by Justice Walsh. The girl's story was evidently untrue in important particulars, and she went so far as to accuse the doctor who attended her of having also committed an accuse the story of the story of

sault upon her.

Mrs. Bertha Jessing, of No. 235 Centre avenue, was run down at 8:20 yesterday morning at the intersection of Halsted and Madson streets by a horse and covered grocery wagon, driven by I. H. Rosenzweig, of No. 470 Clinton street. She was brought to the West Madison Street Station, and Drs. Dunne and Williams, who attended her, were mable to say how her injuries would resilt owing to the delicate condition of the lady. Rosenzweig was arrested and held in \$300 bail to the 31st upon a charge of criminal carelesness. sault upon her.

George Williams, the burglar and sneat-thief who was caught Monday evening just after having tapped the till of A. G. Vogeler's drug-store, at No. 56 West Randolph street, was yesterday held by Justice Wallace in \$1,000 bonds to the Criminal Court. At an early hour in the morning Williams was found moaning in his cell, and when Tun-key Lawless-went to him he found him to be suffering from a bullet-wound in the hip. City Physician Dunne was sent for, but, after probing, he gave up trying to find the ball; it had glanced upon the hip-bone. Mr. Vo-geler fired the shot as Williams was getting away, but no one had any idea that it had taken effect. carelesness.

Justice Wallace yesterday held in \$700 ball to the Criminal Court Burt Mabey, the young man whose arrest was mentioned in yesterday's Tribune upon a charge of robbing Field & Leiter, his employers. Mabey wen into the firm's employ about four years ago at a salary of \$4.50 a week, and it is said took the place of a clerk who was getting \$1,500 a year. If appears that he has been systematically stealing from the store for a long time, and has been disposing of the goods stolen through agencies for the sale of time, and has been disposing of the good stolen through agencies for the sale of dry-goods at Jackson and Adrian, Mich., in which he was interested. He and his partner quarreled over the division of the profits, and it was through the partner that the firm heard of their clerk's doings. Detectives Kipley and O'Brien went to St. Joseph, Mich., last Saturday night, and at a hotel there found about \$300 work of goods which had been shipped there to the agencies. At Mabey's house, on West Madison street, the police found some more goods.

SCIENCE.

The American Association to Meet in Boston. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Boston, Aug. 24.—The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advance ment of Science opens in this city to-morre There can be no doubt that the mee be the largest on record, and that it will be a scientific event of considerable importance. Over 400 ladies and gentlemen have applied for membership, and the Standing Committee has thus far accepted about 180 essays Among those present are the following: Mr. S. S. Haldeman, of Chickies, Pa.; Mr. and S. S. Haldeman, of Chickies, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Asaph Hall, the former being the discoverer of the moons of Mars and a member of the naval observatory at Washington. Prof. W. Clarke, of Cincinnati; Edward Coppe, Philadelphia; Prof. E. C. Pickering, Prof. G. F. Barker, Philadelphia; John H. Rauch, M. D., of Chicago; Prof. A. J. Cook, Lansing, Mich; Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, Louisville, Kya Prof. and Mrs. H. B. Nason, Troy; and the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, Port Hope, Ont., Can.; the Rev. Dr. J. G. Morris, Baltimore, President, and Mrs. D. C. Gliman, of Johns Hopkins, Baltimore; Sir John and Lady Henshaw, of England; the Rev. H. D. McCook, Philadelphia; Prof. P. H. Vanderweyd, New York; E. T. Cox, Tueson, A. T.; Judge and Mrs. J. G. Henderson, Winchester, Ill.

As usual, the day before the meeting of the Association was devoted to an entomological feast. The Museum of Mats and a memomodical feast.

As usual, the day before the meeting of the Association was devoted to an entomological feast, The Museum of Natural History Society was occupied most of the day by the students of insects, who met informally in the forenoon and formally in the afternoon. Among the gentlemen present many have a world-wide reputation, such as S. H. Scadeer, Dr. H. A. Hager, A. R. Grote, J. L. Leconte, C. V. Riley, the Government Entomologist, and Prof. Packard.

An address was made by S. H. Scudder, President of the Entomologist, and Prof. Prof. J. Cooke, S. H. Scudder, J. D. Putnam, the Rev. H. C. McCook, and Dr. J. L. Leconte read by H. F. Bassett, Prof. C. N. Cornald, and Dr. H. A. Hogen, of Cambridge. The Rev. John G. Morris, of Baltimore, was elected President of the Club.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
STEUBENVILLE, O., Aug. 24.—This evel ing Josephane Edwards, through her attorney, W. A. Oweny, brought suit against Joseph Woods for \$10,000 damages. It seems that on the 5th of the month Miss Edwards that on the 5th of the month Miss Edward accompanied Woods to Washington County Pennsylvania, under a promise of marriag They went to the house of a supposed minister, who went through the forms of a man riage ceremony, and the minister gave Miss Edwards what purported to be a certificate of marriage, and they returned to this city, and lived together until to this city, and lived together until last Saturday, when Woods denied the existence of a marriage, stating that the whole affair was a hoax, and that he wrote the certificate himself. Woods was married last spring to a young lady in this city, whom he treated so badly that she obtained a divorce at the last term of court. Miss Edwards belongs to a good family, and is a good-looking young lady. Woods has always been considered a quiet, industrious young man, and rather handsome, and is possessed of some means.

Incendiary Fires in Russia.

From an official return it appears that in June last there were 3.011 fires in Russia, and of these 441 were proved to have been the work of isoendiaries.

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THE DOUBLE CRIME.

Inquest on the Bodies of Zimmerman and His Wife.

festimony of the Brother and Others -The Result of Insane Jealousy.

The known circumstances attending the nurder and suicide at No. 210 Clybourn avenue were so fully covered in yesterday's TRIBUNE that little beyond the additional brought out at the Coroner's inquest remain to be added. How or when the quarbetween Zimmerman and his wife originated, no one on earth can tell. They alone knew, and their lips are sealed. But the conecture of neighbors having knowledge of he domestic life of the couple that the cause the comestic life of the couple that the cause of the killing was jealousy on the husband's part, is generally credited; and that there was really no foundation for his suspicions is the prevailing belief. She is said by all to have been a good woman. His reputation, too, was without stain, except that he frequently quarreled with his wife, and has been seen to raise a chair to strike her, and to point a revolver at her. However, so far as can be ascertained, he never inflicted any

bodily injury. THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY was visited by hundreds yesterday; men women, and children crowding the sidewalk women, and children crowding the sidewalk in front of the house, and nearly all of them trying to gain admittance to see the bodies. A few succeeded before the arrival of Coroner Mann, when the interest was centered on the inquest. Subsequently, the brother of the deceased and the mother-in-law took charge of the remains, and excluded every-body except initially friends and relatives.

Appended is the testimony elicited at the inquest, it embodying all that careful inquiry could bring to the surface:

ANNA MILLER, who lives on the first floor, told the following

"Inve known the deceased couple for four years. They have resided at No. 210 Clybourn avenue about four months. They quarreled occasionally. He objected to her visiting her sister so often, and she objected to his brother remaining in the house, saying that she would not cook for the brother if she could not see her sister. He told me if, his brother had to leave his wife would have to go also. She told me she thought her life was in danger from her husband. About a week ago I attended a funeral with Mrs. Zimmerman, and told her that her husband told me that he would kill her if she did not keep away from her sister's. He told me that a week before. She told me that a week before. She told me the day we went to the funeral that she felt atraid of her husband, because she woke up one morning and found him standing over her with a revolver in his hand. I think he was a little out of his head and wild sometimes. He drank beer occasionally, but I do not know that he ever became intoxicated. I last saw him alive Saturday. Monday morning about a quarter after 6 I heard a noise like the report of a pistol and then something falling on the floor. I did not know what it was. I "Thave known the deceased couple for a quarter after 6 I heard a noise like the report of a pistol and then something falling on the floor. I did not know what it was. I heard Mr. Zimmerman playing on the guitar and singing Sunday, but no disturbance. About 2 o'clock Monday afternoon I heard his little son, Afbert, cry out of the window, 'Lena, bring me some water.' I started to go up, and tried the back door, but found it locked. About 6 o'clock John Zimmerman came to my rooms and wanted something to eat. He said he could not get into his brother's rooms. I told him the children were there, and he had better get in. He went up-stairs, and soon afterwards came down and said his brother and wife were lying on the floor dead. I went up and saw the bodies."

JOHN ZIMMERMAN,

o'clock Sunday evening, just a little while before I went to bed. I got up at midnight and went to work. I returned home about 9 o'clock Monday morning and found the door of the middle room—the one in which Zing merman and his wife slept—looked, and or the middle room—the one in which Zimnerman and his wife slept—locked, and
could not get an answer to a knock. So I
went to my own room from the hall, and
slept till between 2 and 3 in the afternoon.
I then tried the door and knocked, and
called to my brother's little boy. He
came and said his papa was asleep, and that
his mother was lying in the back room and
her mouth hurt her. I thought perhaps she
had the toothache, or was mad at her husband and me, too. The little boy tried to unleck the door, but could not. I went away
and returned about 6 o'clock, when Mrs.
Miller told me I had better open the door,
and after trying to get an answer to my
knock, I bursted open the door and found
my brother and his wife lying on the kitchenfloor. She was, flat on her back, with her
head resting on a child's chair. He was by
her side, with his head near her breast. Her
hight arm was thrown over his shoulder and
her was some blood on the wall. There
was a bullet-wound in his head a little above
and to the front of the right ear; and one in
her head about the same place. The bodies
were not disturbed until the Coroner and
Jury saw them. From all I know, I suppose
my brother shot his wife and then shot him. jury saw them. From all I know, I suppose my brother shot his wife and then shot him-

FRANCIS DE HANDT,
of No. 220 Kinzie street, and a fellow-workman of Zimmerman, testified:
"I had known deceased six or seven years.
He was of a very excitable and jealous disposition, and I have seen him exhibit indications of insanity. He had spells of sullentess and melancholy. His wife told me that
he used to lock her up in the morning and
her out on his return from work. She
gave no reason for this except that he was
realous, and that there was no cause for it.
Deceased once told me that a brother of his
was in the Insane Asylum at Columbus, O."

THE LITTLE SON,
Albert, aged 354 years,—a remarkably bright boy,—said that he saw his papa have a reviewr in his hand and point it at his mamma, but probably referred to some other occasion, as he stated that when he awoke Monday menting he saw them both lying on the floor. The presence of the blood on some rags was explained by him, he having picked them up and tried to wipe the blood from his mother's face.

Henry Ladwig and Ida Beireau testified to strange actions of Zimmerman which led than to believe he was insane. ther a few moments' deliberation,—the case

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ating at he was this

so plain,-returned the following ver-That the said Odelia Zimmerman came to be

That the said Odelia Zimmerman came to before the breason of a wound in her head, caused by a builet fired from a revolver in the hands of her hasband, Samuel Zimmerman, while he was aborting under a fit of temporary insanity. That the said Samuel Zimmerman-came to his can by reason of a wound in his head, caused by a builted fired from a revolver in his own hand with suicidal intent while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

There was found on Zimmerman \$65.98, and a struggle has, already commenced between the brother John and the mother-in-law for the possession of the money and the household effects, worth, perhaps, \$100. The property, of course, belongs to the children,

roperty, of course, belongs to the children, and triends of Zimmerman will apply to ludge Knickerbocker for the appointment of a ruardian for them. At present they are being taken care of by relatives.

The bodies of the deceased were put on seventeday, and the Sons of Hermann, of which organization Zimmerman was a member, will bury them at 1 o'clock this after-

Paris Newspaper-Wit.

Paris Newspaper-Wit.

A rery disagreeable old gentleman dies. A sphew, charged with the duty of preparing his putage, energed with the duty of preparing his putage in the never knew him."

Ou the cars a youthful gummy prepares to whit a big cigar, and as he does so turns to an all lady beside him and says kindly: "I hope you don't object to my smoking this, madame—that it may not make you sick?" "Not at all, monster, replies the lady politely, "but many it you?

Professus of Arithmetic to a by-no-means young scholar—"Three from six, how many?" "Duano." "Come, new, suppose you lad six apples, "-the pupil's face brightens,—"and I said to you, 'Give me three,' how many

would you have left?" "Six." "No, no; you forget that I had told you to give me three."
"I wouldn't give 'em to you."
Confession of a future son-in-law to his future mother-in-law—"It is as well that I should tell you before marriage that I am rather hot-tempered and sometimes get mad without reason."
Future another-in-law—"Oh, never mipd about that. I'll see that you never lack reason."
The proprietor of a side-show of which the leading attraction is 500 pounds of fat woman, to whom he is married is observed by an acquaintance to be melancholy. "Why, old fellow, what is the matter with you?" "By heavens, she is fabse, and to me. I know it—I have proofs—" "Well, what are you going to do about it?" "What can I do? If I display any jealousy and worry her about it she'll lose fiesh! Othello wasn't a circumstance to me."
A Sicilian brigand meets a rich banker and relieves him of haif of the contents of his pocket-book, leaving him the remainder to defray his homeward expenses, and promising to guide him by a short out. Presently, after a long walk, they reach a wayside inn, where they are to dine. "Are you armed?" asks the brigand as they approach the door. "Armed! Why?" "Because they're hard citizens here,—just as soon rob you as not. However, I'm well-heeled. Let us go in!"

KEENE ON GOULD.

Keene Gives the Public an Inside View of the Great Wrecker-How Gould Cries When He Loses Money-And He

Lives on Ma aria.

New York Sun, Aug. 22.

A leading operator, who is supposed to have suffered as badly at the hands of Mr. Gould as he has done in a speculation in wheat, was talking over the subject a few days ago in a semi-jocular vein.
"Gould has been doing all in his power,"

he said, "to cripple me, but without any suc-cess. Why, the Directors of two of our largest banks remarked to me the other day that no bank could have averted a run upon it had one-half of the false stories been circulated about it which have been current about my enormous losses. According to these fables I lost some four millions in wheat, while in fact I lost only a million and a quarter, half of which loss I recovered at one stroke in a speculation in lard, and more than the other half, in stocks. Did it ever occur to you why Gould seeks the malarious banks of the Hudson? No? Well, he cannot stand the pure, bracing air of the seaside; it is too healthy for his constitution. He lives on malaria and other people's misfortunes. If the Government were to put him in a Florida marsh, he would absorb every taint of miasma in it, so that not even an alligator would be left. His trickery is notorious; yet by means of false reports he manages to saddle his wildeats upon the public. Look at Union Pacific. Its stock has been watered to the extent of \$14,000,000, and its bonded indebtedness increased by \$33,000,000 within the last year. The manner in which this was done was admirable and thoroughly Gould-like. It was not as wonderful a stroke as his feat of putting into his and his partner's pockets \$25,000,000 of the money belonging to the Erie Treasury. That was somewhat too dangerous to be repeated. All New York knows that it was touch-andgo at that time whether the State should not it ever occur to you why Gould seeks the All New York knows that it was touch-andgo at that time whether the State should not
have the honor of supporting him for the remainder of his days. But money was so
lavishly spent, and the pressing needs of the
bankrupt corporation were so great that, although the books were recovered and the
proof of his guilt complete, yet he was not
prosecuted, but spared to give fresh proof of
his financial ability. The author of 'Piccadilly' says the first thing a speculator in
Wall street must do is to buy a Judge and
run him. This refers to the time when Gould
and Tweed—brothers by a common instinct—
ruled the roast. But nowadays there are no
Judges for sale, and Gould is consequently
hampered."

I started to go up, and tried the back door, but found it locked. About 6 o'clock John Zimmerman came to my rooms and wanted something to eat. He said he could not get into his brother's rooms. I told him the chidren were there, and he had better get in. He went up-stairs, and soon afterwards came down and said his brother and wife were lying on the floor dead. I went up and saw the bodies."

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, the brother, said:

"I am a brother of the deceased, who was born in Switzerland, was about 31 years of age, and a machinist by trade. He was married five or six years ago. His wife was a native of Germany, and about 2s years old. I have boarded with them since June. My brother wanted me to live with them. They quarreled occasionally, but I never saw them stike each other. I think I heard him say once that he would kill her, but I don't remember just where or when he said it. I never saw him shake a revolver at her. He kept one in the house fwitness identified the one found near Zingmerman]. His wife was quick-tempered, and so was he. I last saw them alive about 9 o'clock Sunday evening, just a little while before I went to bed. I got up at midnight and went to work. I returned home a house with the was parted on the market by selling Union Pacific short at 20 and buying Kansas Pacific short at 20 and buying Kansa Pacific short at 20 an good straddle on the market by selling Union

good straddle on the market by selling Union Pacific short at 30 and buying Kansas Pacific at 40.

"That is the way in which Mr. Gould makes money and fools the public. No one can ever forget his conduct on Black Friday. That is now a matter of history. But it is not so well known that this man is unable to lose with equanimity; that his brokers have to pull him out of his chair; that he cries like a child at the loss of his ill-gotten gains. Why he came to me ready to fall on his Why, he came to me, ready to fall on his knees, and pitifully besought me to help him to cover his shorts in Lake Shore, St. Paul, and Northwestern. I did so, and now this man tries to ruin my credit by spreading in-jurious rumors, which, as I said, no bank could withstand. But I don't mind it much. I can take care of myself."

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Letter from Capt. Cowdon on the Lake Borgne Outlet.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1880 .- To the Sugar and Cotton Planters of the Lower Valley of the Mississippi-GENTLEMEN: The question of protection from overflow is one that has engrossed the attention of the people of Louisiana for 160 years, during which time the expense of building and re pairing levees has been hundreds of millions of dollars, while the losses from sipage water and crevasses have been as much more; and still you are no nearer relief than when the first yard of levee was made, although the levees are now ten feet high

where they were once only one foot high. The history of the levee system in Louisiany commenced with the founding of New Orleans, in 1718. It shows that the higher the levees were built the higher was raised the water in the river; and in the same proportion with the elevation of the water surface the bed or bottom of the river is raised,

the water in the river; and in the same proportion with the elevation of the water surface the bed or bottom of the river is raised, thus decreasing the current, causing the river to shoal; and as a natural consequence causes great and more destructive overflows. Such has been its historic results, and with this sad experience is it not time to call a halt. Take a look and see if there is not some way by which we may secure a cheap, speedy, and permanent remedy in lieu of this expensive and dangerous system, that has no end except in the destruction of the lower valley and the navigation of our rivers.

To do this we have only to follow the finger of Nature as she points to her water-levels of the Gulf of Mexico by taking the most direct, and consequently the quickest, route as evidenced by the "Bonnet Carre" outlet, where only a portion of the flood-tides of the Mississippi River sought the gulf level in Lake Ponchartrain, in going six miles, and with all the fall it would have had in going 160 miles to the river's mouth.

This outlet for five years did lower the average high-water marks of the river at New Orleans four feet and six inches, when up at the Red River the average lowering of the high-water mark for the same period was four feet and six inches. At Vicksburg it was lowered nine feet, when, up at the mouth of White River, where that stream and the Arkansas River empties into the Mississippi River, the average lowering of the high-water mark in the Mississippi River for the same period of time was only one foot and six inches.

This showed that, afthough the Mississippi River at that point was nearly up-to highwater mark, when below there it lacked many feet, caused by the water being drawn off by and through the Bonnet Carre outlet. These statistics may be seen by reference to the report of Maj. Benyaurd for 1877.

Now, since the partial closing of the Bonnet Carre outlet, by which fully two-thirds the volume of water that was originally discharged from the river has been stopped, we have another ev

partly closed, together with the obstructions now made at the head of the passes, near the river's mouth, have raised the water in the river's mouth, have raised the water in the river on the lower coast and below New Orleans higher than ever before. Therefore, had Bonnet Carre outlet been entirely closed there can be no doubt but the entire lower valley would have been under water, unless relieved by other crevasses or outlets.

These are facts that are well known to the people of New Orleans and the lower Louisiana coast. Then why is it that men oppose not only the outlet into Lake Borgne, but want to close other outlets, and are actually obstructing the river's mouth, unless it be to grow rich out of fat contracts such as at Plumb Point, where \$100,000 is togo into the work and \$500,000 is for friends of this bogus improvement, in the line of river jetties and levees; the money drawn from the United States Treasury, regardless of the health or prospericy of the people of the valley, as well as the commercial interests of the whole country, for, as all experience has shown, the more they dam up and obstruct the outflow of water the greater becomes the evil every year.

Let me ask, would it not be wiser to

country, for, as all experience has shown, the more they dain up and obstruct the outflow of water the greater becomes the evil every year.

Let me ask, would it not be wiser to "about-face" and adopt the opposit policy by alding the river to sooner get clear of its superabundance of water by making the outlet into Lake Borgne, which, in two years' time would become the new flood tide mouth of the Mississippi River? It would lower the high-water mark of the river at New Orleans to within a few feet of low or tide-water mark, and in the same ratio as demonstrated by the Bonnet Carre, it would lower the high-water mark at Vicksburg fully fifteen feet, and from six to eight feet at Memphis and Cairo.

This would at once and forever confine all the waters of the valley (save the Red River shed, which should be diverted) to and within the natural banks of the Mississippi River. Then by its own action as a mountain stream, its bed or bottom would settle deeper and deeper all the time, and this natural concentration and contraction of the current waters into their deepened, narrowed and then permanent channels, without any cost, and in a short time the river would form its own new and uniform shore lines, a matter that is now much talked about by these Treasury cormorants who say by their jetty process it will cost all the way from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and no definit time named for completion, during which period our people are to suffer in the future as in the past from overflows and bad navigation, all for the benefit of mountebanks, contractors, and the trans-continental railroads, in whose interests these jobbers are working,—at least such is the effect.

This one outlet, which can be made for \$250,000, and one high-water period will not only demonstrate for all time to come the great question of all river improvement for deep and permanent low-water channels and durability of banks, but be a perpetual remedy against overflow.

Then there will be no need of levees on the banks, of the Mississippi River fro

jections, for the day this may be done they, like Othello, see their occupation will have gone.

It will cost too little, and do too much good, is why these jobbers both in and out of Congress so oppose the making of the outlet into Lake Borgne, and had it not been for such men as Gibson. Ellis, and Robertson, of Louisiana, and a few others from Mississippl, and other lower valley States, aided as they were by men who are working in the interest of the trans-continental railroads, whose object it is to prevent the river from being improved or opened with a permanent and deep commercial outlet, such as at New York. But this they don't intend the people of the Mississippi Valley shall ever have.

The bill to make the Lake Borgne outlet would have passed Congress long ago, and the great work of reclaiming 40,000,000 acres of land and permanent improvement of the river's low-water channels would ere now have been more than half accomplished.

Therefore all the losses from overflows and two-thirds the deaths from yellow and malarial fevers for the last two years should be charged to these men.

Now let me ask, how can you as sensible

larial fevers for the last two years should be charged to these men.

Now let me ask, how can you as sensible men, having great interests at stake, longer afford to ignore these facts so vital to your welfare, when by a united effort you can have the outlet at Lake Borgne made, which will at once and forever free you from this Pandora box of evils—viz.: first, overflows and fevers; second, levees and levee taxes; third, river commissions and river jetties; fourth, swarms of contractors, costly and useless surveys and triangulations; fifth, an army of dead-beats and bummers, who are more destructive to your interests than were the locusts to the Egyptians.

In the above is embraced the fundamental principles of the outlet system proposed and its effects, by which means, in two or three

In the above is embraced the fundam principles of the outlet system proposed its effects, by which means, in two or

principles of the outlet system proposed and its effects, by which means, in two or three years' time and with small expense, the whole valley can be reclaimed from overflow, and the low-water channels of the Mississippi liver be deepened and permanently maintain a depth of not less than ten feet from New Orleans to Cairo, and eight feet from there on up to St. Louis, and a corresponding deepening of the low-water channel on up to Keokuk, as also will it deepen the channels of all the main tributaries from their mouths to the first shoals.

The value of this great, inexpensive, and speedy work to the country in health, increased productions, and commercial facilities can only be estimated by the thousands of millions annually; and because it is so valuable to the toiling masses it is kept back by jobbers and moneyed rings, controlled by selfish and unscrupulous men, who care for nothing but the money they can thus steal from the United States Treasury.

To this may be added the influence of the railroads, costing \$4.000,000,000, nearly all of which is inimical to the opening and improving of the Mississippi; hence they find so many ways "not to do it."

These are facts that I can verify, which defy refutation, and I now challenge all opponents for a full and free discussion, so that the people may understand and know the truth about the outlet system and the result, which is one of the great questions of the age. I am, respectfully, John Cowdon.

AYOOB KHAN'S VICTORY.

Betails of the Engagement-Fighting and Retreating Twenty-four Hours Without Food or Water. London Times, Aug. 4.

The important telegrams which we publish to-day east considerable light on the disaster

which befell Gen. Burrows. We now know exactly the main circumstances of the fight and the cause of our defeat. It appears that, learning on the morning of 27th of July that Ayoob Khan's advance guard had occupied Mainwand, to the north of Khushk-i-Na-khud, Gen. Bur rows marched out to give bat-tle. The action was opened by our cavalry and horse artillery engaging the tle. The action was opened by our cavalry and horse artillery engaging the Afghan cavalry, about 9 a. m. Soon after the whole of Ayoob Khan's army, some 12,000 strong, arrived, and formed order of battle. The centre consisted of seven regiments of regular infantry in the first line, with three in the second line. On the right were 2,000 cavalry, on the left 400 cavalry and 2,000 Ghazis and irregular infantry; in reserve were more cavalry and irregular-infantry. Five or six batterles—one of them breech-loaders—were distributed along the front. The ground was slightly undulating, Ayoob's force being better posted than that of Gen. Burrows. An artillery duel now commenced, the enemy's fire being so well sustained and directed that our six pieces, though superior in quality, could not make head against the numbers to which they were opposed; About 1 p. m. the enemy seemed to have advanced, and our breech-loading rifles produced great havoe. Two hours later a vigorous advance of cavalry against our left and a charge of Ghazis on the front caused the native infantry to fall back in confusion on the Sixty-sixth. Two guns were in consequence lost, the Sepoys abandoned all formation, and seemingly rendered the Sixty-sixth helpless. There does not seem to have been any actual fight at that time on the part of either the native or European infantry. They retreated slowly, but, in spite of Gen. Burrows' gallant efforts to rally them, they could not be induced to make an effort to retrieve the fortune of the day, and were cut off from the cavalry and artillery. After a severe fight in some inclosed ground, Gen. Burrows succeeded in extricating his infantry. Then at length a rout, we gather, did take place, the Afghans pursuing up to ten miles from Candahar, but not vigorously. Apparently, Gen. Burrows endeavored to take the remains of his force through a country where water was obtainable. Nothing however, would induce the fugitives to quit the waterless main road. The majority of the casualties are believed to have occurre

banks of the Argandab, at 7 a.m. on the 28th, many had not touched water for twenty-four hoars. Once across the Argandab, Gen. Burrows naturally rode on to announce his defeat, but he did not arrive till the afternoon of the 28th. There is no use attempting to disguise the fact that this was a very lamentable affair. In the first place Gen. Burrows was gullty of an error of judgment—considering the weakness of his force—in abandoning the position which he had deliberately selected for its defensive advantages. In the second place, Gen. Burrows, with his inferior force, appears to have accepted battle in parallel order, and not to have attempted any maneuvring. In the third place, it is evident that the Bombay Sepoys were—as we have said already—of such inferior physiques that they could not stand up to the stalwart Ghazis, who bore down on them sword in hand. Giving way in a sudden panic, they mobbed the veteran Sixty-sixth, and caused the almost total annihilation of that fine corps. The cavalry do not seem to have cooperated with much effect. The sufferings of the troops in that uninterrupted flight of forty miles must have been terrible, for the season is the hottest time of the year, and they had been fighting and marching without food or water for twenty-four hours.

Avoid ruinous cosmetics and use that whole-TN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NOMERA-ous patrons throughout the city, we have estab-lished Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until Fo'clock p. m. J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 125 Twenty-second-st. W. F. BOGART, Drugsist, 643 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fith-st. H. W. BUUHMAN, Drugsist, corner Thirty-fist and State-sts.

State-sta.

WEST DIVISION.

A. A. POPALORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 288 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

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LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
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PERSONAL.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE OF 8 TO MENT—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE OF 8
I rooms in good locality, near street and steam cars,
contains halls, bath-room, and water-closet, hot and
cold water, clothes-presses, two Stove rooms, large
dining-room, with china-closet and pantry; pantry in
kitchen; pleasant from and roser fards and side entrance, will rent to responsible party who will purchase the furniture at fair price for cash, as parties
intend leaving city; bouse in good condition, nicely
papered, etc., situated on South Side, Ellis-av.; rent
very reasonable. Address F IS, Tribune office.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE 238 CALUMETav., being a 18-room octagon stone-front, with
brick barn, all in perfect order and completely furshade. Call at the house any time, or at 12 heaper
block forenoon. J. H. EOFF.
TO RENT-AN ELIGANT 2-STORY AND BASEment building in perfect order, corner of Wabash-av. and Forty-second-st. Apply to J. C. SMITH,
40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.
TO RENT-MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTYskikh-st.—B-room house in good order. Rent
low. SIM. DUNLAP, Room 28. 12 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-9-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAGON stone front house, all Wabash-av., just south of Thirty-first-st.; ing good order; furnace and gas-dx-tures. Apply only to ROBERT H. WALKER, 143 Dearborn-st. Desiron-sa.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, 3145
Groveland Park-aw; modern improvements; two
minutes from Thirty-first-st. station of Himos Central
Railroad and street-cars. Inquire at 31st same street.

North Side.

To RENT-TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE ELEgant marble-front residence 248 Eric-st.; all
modern improvements; owner desires room and
board; furniture for sale at a bargain if desired.

Apply at house. TO RENT—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY
brick house, 4% North La Sallest,; has all modera improvements. Inquire at 12 Dearborn-st, in bank.

TO RENT - THE 1-STORY AND BASEMENT
brown-stone front dwelling No. 413 Dearborn-av.
GEORGE S. BULLOCK.

TO RENT-A HOUSE ON WEST SIDE IN FIRST-class order; good neurhborhood; will rent low to a good tenant. GEO, H. LEUNARD, S Madison-M., Room 8. TO HENT-A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE ON Jackson-st, near Ashland-av, 9 rooms. Inquire at E Howland Block, by Dearborn-pt.

TO RENT-AT WINNETKA I-ROOM HOUSE: TO RENT-AT OAK PARK-PURNISHED BRICK house with very fine grounds. Rent low. SIM. DUNLAP, Room 2,142 Dearborn-gt.

West Side.

TO RENT-ONE FLAT, CUNSISTING OF PIVE pleasant and desirable rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; gas, bath, barn, etc.; rent, 830 per month; will be partially furnished for same rent if qesired. References required. Apply at 639 West Washington-st., near Wood. TO RENT-FLAT OF SIX ROOMS ON FIRST Boor, 12 South Sangamon-st.; 315 per month. Apply at 246 East Ohio-st.

O RENT—SO ABERDEEN-ST. A FEW STEPS from Madison-st. oars, nice furnished rooms with-

TO RENT-A VERY NICE FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS. Cottage Grove-av. Very low rent. Apply at Room 3 Pribane Building. TO RENT-FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, ALL LIGHT, and in perfect order. 136 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT-A NEW HIGH BASEMENT FLAT, 5 rooms with alcove and closets complete for housekeeping; all conveniences; south and east front; no dark rooms. Division or Wells-st. cars. 364 North Franklin-st., northwest corner of Eim. TO RENT-ROOMS.

South Side.
TO RENT-VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms at 133 Michigan-av.
TO RENT-226 INDIANA-AV.-FRONT ROOM, with hot and cold water, gas, and use of bath-TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS NICKLY furnished, cheep, at IS East Van Buren-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, gentlemen, 47 Monroe-st., opposite Apply at Room II. Tor gentlemen, 4. Monroe-st., opposite Paimer House, Apply at Room R.

TO RENT—AT IS TWENTY-SECOND-ST., GOOD suite of rooms for housekeeping; all in good order. Apply to A. R. WILSON, 119 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS FOR gentlemen, st 10 Sherman-st, near Jackson.

Transients taken.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, 364

North Franklin-st, northwort corner of Elm.

TO RENT—ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.

In private family: pleasant location on North Side.

Board near at hald. References. Feel, Tribune.

West Side.

West Side.

To RENT-DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS IN
first-class location on the West side, near streetcurs, with every convenience for housekeeping, suitable for a small family without children. Address,
wish name and references. A 120, 17 ibune office. TO RENT - 512 PER MONTH, PRONT ROOMS IN 2-story and frame house, 28 Fillinore-st.; 88 per month rear rooms in same; 815 per month first two foors in brick house, 517 Western-av. Inquire at 505 Western-av. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellancous.

To RENT-POWER AND ROOM IN BUILDING corner Clark and Twelfth-sts. Inquire on premises or of Goss & Philips Manufacturing Co., corner West Twenty-second and Pisk-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DY LISSNER, 58 NORTH CLARK-97.—CIGAR, confectionery; boarding-house; saloon; restaurant; bakery; millinery; barber-shop; notion-store; grocery; shoe-store; rare chance; butcher-shop; milli-route; drug-store.

POR SALE—DOCTORS TAKE NOTICE—A FIRST-class opportunity to practice in connection with a nice stock of drugs, residence, and store-building, all in A No. Lorder, in offered for sale at a sacrifice; only stock of kind in place; residence, death in family, Address Box 54, Thawville, Troquois County, Illineis. FOR SALE-AT ONCE, AT A SACRIFICE THE best located and paying eight-afore in Chicago carnessally low rent, as I am leaving the country. Only those meaning business need apply. Major Block, Room 38. Block, Room 36.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, NICELY FITTED to an adding a very large business. Must sell on account of sickness. Apply to L. C. RAY, 49 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED butchering business in Kansas City for sale, cheap or cash. Also Sixteres. Reason for selling sickness. Address F. H. BRICE, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE-BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, with two horses and delivery wagons, all in good order. Address C 82, Tribune office. THE BEST CENTRE-TABLE MANUFACTORY
I for sale in Chicago. More orders ahead than can
be filled. Good cause for selling. Apply to H. M.
HUOKER, corner of Chinton and Randoiph-sta., et S.
S. RHOALS, Agent. 27 North Jefferson.

WANTED GENTLEMAN OR LADY WITH A few thousand dollars to relistabilish a paylik rotall business: rgre chance. Address FS Tribune.

BUILDING MATERIAL. BRICK - INDIANA RED PRESSED, \$14 TO \$24.

Sole Salle-st.

POR SALE SOME INDIANA RED BRICK; CAN
deliver at open; also lot of sash and inside blinds.
TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block. CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CITT REAL ESTATE. POR SALE— 19 ft. Kenwood et., corner of Forty-eight-st. 2 story brick house, North Onkley-st., 50,20. 3) lots, Fank Side. 3) lots Storie, Dearborn, and Butterfield-sta., corner b) for which the boundary of the state of th

J. W. PARLIN, SS Washington-st.

Poli Sale-in a Desirabile Location in vicinity of Lincoln Park, a sione-front dwelling. Two-story, 3-room house, and nice lot, excellent eighborhood; price, E.568.

Two-story and basement brick, gas-Extures, etc., Two-story brick, furnace, gas-fixtures, nice lot rn; price, 5,000. HALE & SNOW. HALE & SNOW.
The Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS IN MAPLE WOOD, COBBer of premey-st., two blocks from the station

or \$500. Lot on Van Horn-st., near Oakley, \$50. Himman-st. and Oakley, \$500. Dickson st., near Miwankee-av., \$200. Lot on Lincoin-sv., near Belden, for \$1,100. J. H. EOFF, \$5 Clark-st., Room 12. J. R. EOFF, & Clark-st., Room B.

ROB SALE-BUSINESS PROPERTY OVER 10 PER
cent het now: 5 acres South, special bargain.

TOMILINSON, is Metropoliton Block.

TOMILINSON, is Metropoliton Block.

POR SALE-THAT SPLENNID TWO STORY AND
basement brick house TR West Monroe-st., in
perfect order. Satisfactory terms to good party. V.

8. BOGGS, 114 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE POR SALE—4100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT Chicago: 85 down and 45 monthly: cheapest prop-erty in warket, and shown free abstract free; rail-road fare lie. Giencue lots on some terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 12 Le Salle-81. Some 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY FARM
I residence, of 185 acros, in the highest state of
cultivation, forty minutes' drive from Wankegan,
which is thirty-five miles north of Chicago, and ten
milentes' walk from church and school, can be bought
for \$0 per acre: a great bargain; it the perfect, and on
long time if desired. Well suited for a retired capitalist, and in one of the most healthful and beautiful
locations in the State; water, timber, and fruit of all
kinds in abundance. For further particulars parties
meaning business can inquire of J. L. Annan, on
the premises, or address-him at Wankegan, ill., or see
his son at 18 North Sangamon-st., Chicago, at or after
To 'clock, b. m. To clock b. m.

LOR SALE—LAND. BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and effects of the Chicago Rendering & Drying Company; suitable for the manufacture of fertilizers or other manufacturing; situated in the Town of Hammond, Lake County, Indiana, and Union Stock-Yards, Chicago; to be sold jointly or in part to the highest bidder. For full particulars apply at the office of the Company, 77 Kinzie-st., city.

HEAL ESTATE WANTED WANTED-FOR A CASH CUSTOMER-A FER. Uile, well-improved farm, of 80 to 100 acres, near a railroad station, and not over fifty miles from Chica-go. A. BLAKE, 181 La Salle-st.

go. A. BIAKE, 133 La Salle-st.

WANTED-A GOOD SUBURBAN HOME WITHin twenty miles north or west of city; \$5,000 cash,
give location, price, etc. Address D 45. Tribune office. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A CKNOWLEDGED BY ARTISTS, CRITICS,

ARTISTS,

and the

MUSICAL PUBLIC

MUSICAL PUBLIC

As the leading pian of the age. The

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.

UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES.

A fine assortment now in stock, from the plainest coses to the richest variegated woods, or chony and gold. W. W. KIMBALL,

PISCHER UPRIGHT
PIANOS—
For upwards of forty years this old and reliable firm have manufactured the best moderate-priced plano in the market. Sold only by LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

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LYON & HEALY
UPRIGHT

Mr. Paul Becker, who for the past quarter of a century has stood in the front rank of musical educators, says: "I beg to congratuate you on the remarkably refined and singing quality of tone, and, no doubt, to you very valuable resonater. I was also much pleased with the action and generally superior quality of the mesh. In this electant little instrument you seem to make the present desideration of a superior piano as a loved the great desideration of a superior piano as a loved the great desideration of a superior Monroe-sts.

OUR SPECIALTIES—
OUR SPECIALTIES—
PINEST WARKROOMS,
EASTEY ORGANS,
LOWEST PINESS,
EASIEST TERMS,
PELIABLE TUNING AND REPAIRING,
LIBERAL DEALING,
PINEST & CAMP,
PINEST WARKROOMS,
PINEST WARKROO

Plano BUYERS WILL FIND IT FOR THEIR Advantage to visit our warercome before purchasing. We exhibit the largest assortment of instruments of any single house in the country, and are prepared to make prices so low and terms so easy that none need be without an instrument. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

SINWAY'S

STEINWAY'S

MATCHLESS PIANOS,

MATCHLESS PIANOS,

Sold only by

LYON & HEALY,

'State and Monroe-sis.

TO RENT-TWO HUNDRED CHOICE UPRIGHT bianos, including Steinway, Fischer, and Lyon & Healy at moderate rentals. LYON & HEALY, State and Mouroe-sta. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL AS-EMERSON UPRIGHT PLANOS, Rich in design of case.

Warranted five years

W. KIMBALL'S.

Corner State and Adams-sts.

Corner State and Adams-sts.

\$145-BEST PIANO, LOWEST PRICE-ELEgnat rosewood, grand square plano, all
modern improvements, fully warranted, only \$145:
cost \$100; time given. Call at 79 West Madison-st.
\$2800 corved, 7g-octave, triple-strung upright
plano, only \$245; cost \$800. Call at 16 North Ada-st.;
Indiana-st. car.

A M PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAmonds, watches, jewelry, etc. LIPMAN'S Loan
Office, 151 Clark-st., near Madison. For sale, diamonds, watches, and jewelry. Cash paid for old gold,
silver, and precious stones. Business confidential.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE,
planos, etc., without removal or publicity, at
half brokers rates, at HEYMAN'S, IT West Madison. ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planes without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half prokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Roomes and 4. 120 Randolph-st. Established RS4. ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. 6 Dearborn-st., Room il.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, planos, and other good securities. 7: Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7. A DVANCES MADE ON FURTITURE, PIANOS etc., lowest rates. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 1. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVEN-Money to loss on watches diamonds, and valua-bles of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loss and Buillion Office dicensed), 92 East Madison-st. Estab-lished 1855.

Hisbed 1865.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS
and Fidelity Sank books, and Soundinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General
Broker, 36 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAR ON FURNITURE, STC., WITHout removal. PARRY, 169 West Monroe-st. MONEY TO LOAN-ON FURNITURE, MACHIN-err, warehouse receipts, and other good collat-erais. J. J. OWEN, SI La Salle-st., Room 25.

TO LOAN-SUMS OF FROM \$10,000 TO \$20,000 ON choice improved residence and business property in the City of Chicago at 6 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON. 35 Portland Block.

Will, Buy notes of Any size Secured By chattel mortgage, or make loans direct on household furniture or other good personal property at much less rates than usually charged. Address \$3, Tribune office. EX Tribune office.

PER CENT-WE ARE NEGOTIATING LOANS
of this rate on productive Chicago real estate.
DEAN & PAYNE, III Washington-st., Room E.

TOUND PORTEMONNAIR CONTAINING WEST Side dup-ticket and handkerchief marked with initials. Owner can have same by paying for talts advertisement, Room 1, 15 La Salle-st.

LOST - A TAN-COLORED POINTER DOG: wears nickly plated collar marked A. S. Spence, 557 Market-st. S. Liberal reward paid for his return to 45 Jacksob-st.

LOST-SATURDAY NIGHT, NRAR THIRTY-Infirst-st., on Cottage Grove car, class ring marked C. H. S., 1874 and "Respite Sinem"; liberal reward. Return to D 65, Tribune office. OST - 20 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS Clasked for return of wide gold band bracelets. Ad-dress D 44. Tribune office.

dress D 44, Tribune office.

LOST-AUG. II. AT EXPOSITION BUILDING, A Roman gold bangle-bracelet, set with torquoise forget-me-nots. Return to R. W. C., 162 State-st., and receive reward.

MISSING-ERICUS G. DUYVIS, HOLLANDER, Byears of age, about 5 feet 10 inches tall, dark last; had on gray suit. Left his boarding-house, South Green-st., Monday evening, Aug. II. Information as to his whereabouts will be thankfally received by HENRY VALE, 338 Blue Island-av. DY HENRY VALE, 350 Blue Island-av.

STRAYED—A LIGHT-BAY HORSE, SRONT TAIL,
A liberal reward will be paid for his return to CROSSMAN & CO., livery stable, 416 West
Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, PHAETON, AND HARNESS FOR SALE
On easy terms, or will exchange for piano and
some cash, or other good personal property. Address
8 d, Tribune cities. S 0, Tribune cilice.

TOR SALE—A 2-SEAT SURRET, RUN BUT PEW
tunes; also a mood horse for saddle or buggy;
rery kind and safe. F 30, Tribune office. MISCELLANBOUS. SHOW-CASES FOR SALE INQUIRE AT DE

NATED A DRUG-STORE DOING A PAYING business; stock and fixtures not to exceed non Address F in Tribune office. POR SALE. FOR SALE—ONE PAIR COLT'S S-CALIBRE double action central fire revolvers, with reloading tools; also one English double-barrel, music leading sons. Address at once F S. Tribune office.

Les SALE—OR TRADE—SOLDIERS CLAIMS 24, miles from Collyer, Trego County, Kas. Also Sthoffs may forks. Address G. D. HRYANT, Detricit, U.

A. GODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, IN DEAR-ben-st, Chicago. 'Advice free. Frite en years

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A BOOKKEEPER WHO THORongris understands merchandise companies
and joint accounts. Address, in own handwriting,
with references, F.S. Tribune office.

WANTED-AN UNMARRIED ISHAELITE, EYperienced in the clothing trade, to go in the
country. Call, with references between 8 and 10 a.m.
Wednesday, at office of WOLFF BROS. & CO., St and
55 Wabash-av.

Wahash-sv.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN WHO UNDERstands German and has worked in a grocery
before. 1200 State-st.

WANTED—A STUDENT IN PHARMACY OF 2
Or 4 years' experience. Apply to GALE &
BLOCKI, corner North Clark and Ohio-sts. WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN KEEP A SMALL set of double-entry books correctly: still pay 80 a mouth to commence; only competent person need answer; to the right party it will prove a permanent and growing position. Address F 72, Tribupe office.

WANTED—A VOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper; must be capable of making himself generally useful about 8; feather and artificial-flower establishment. COX 8 CO., 155 Wabsh-av. WANTED — SALESMEN — ONE MEN'S KID glove man, and one for heavy glovés. Only ex-perienced hands. Retail department Pagis Rid Glove Depot, 14 State-at

Depot. W State-as

WANTED—SALESMAN—A LIVE, ENERGETIC
young man for furniture and carpets: only experienced persons need apply; to the right person
this is a permanent situation. F 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BILL-CLERK, ONE
who has some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Must have first-class reference. is and of Lake.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE HERE,
is a good boy who can figure and write correctly;
good chance for one anxious to work his way up,
Must giv Brat-class references. No others need answer. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, if any, etc., k.83, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO BLACKSMITHS, ONE FIRST-class horseshoer who thoroughly undestrands the trade in all its branches, one general jobber who has experience on wasons, buggies, all kinds of farm machinery; also can run small lathe; one used to work in this section preferred. Two sober, steady men will find steady employment by applying immediately to S. ED SNOW, Karlville, La Saile Co., Ui. WANTED-TEN OR TWELVE PLUMBERS TO go to St. Louis immediately, Call before 12 o'clock to-morrow at WOLFF'S, lat West Lake-st. WANTED—6 GOOD COATMAKERS; NONE BUT the best need apply. Constant work and best prices paid. Communicate at once with F. J. RAMGE, Omaba. Neb.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FRAMERS AT N. E. cor. of Washington and Union-sts; also, at corner Wassab-av. and Thirty-first-st.; steady work. CAMPBELL BROS. CAMPBELL BROS.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-FORTY CARPENters at the elevator foot of West Fourteenth-st.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS MAN FOR ALL
blacksmith work, particularly horseshooms.

Apply at once to J. J. SMITH. Dwight, III. WANTED - TEN CARPENTERS, CORNER Archer-sv. and Lock; trim houses; \$2.50 per day to good hands.

WANTED-BUTCHER, A FIRST-CLASS MAN. 62 Sodgwick-st., corner Centre.

WANTED-BARBERS AT 170, TWENTY-SEC-ond-st.

WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-trimmers on light work; none but temperate men need apply. Address FORD & FELLOWS, Rock-ford, Ili. Coachmen, Tenmisters, &c.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN WHO IS competent in all respects. Address, with reference, F & Tribune office.

WANTED—COLORED MAN AS COACHMAN IN a private family, and to make bimself generally useful. Address, with references, E 73, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-60 RAILBOAD LABORERS FOR THE
Black Hills extension in Dakota. Next gang
leaves Wednesday. 10 s. m. Free fare. CHRISTIAN
& CO., 28 South Water-st. & CO., 288 SOUTH Water-94.

WANTED-509 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, saw-mills, rolling-mills, farms, and other work in Dakota, Mignesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Himbis: wages, 81.50 to \$1.75 per day: board, N.Kuper week; free face for all, 105 for hunber-yards in the city. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-94. WANTED-69 GOOD CHOPPERS AND LEWERS at 1.7 per day; 25 carpetters for framing; sood work; long lob; free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED-LABORERS FOR SAW-MILLS AND humber-yards; 600 for Dakota and Wisconsin; \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; free fare. E. A. ANGELL, 65 west Large-st.

West Lage-st.

WANTED-10 PRACTICAL SWEDE FOREMEN
for railroad work; wages \$50 per month and
board. Also 50 teams with teamsters at \$5 per day,
and 50 rock men at \$1.75 per day. This work will ast
all winter. Apply immediately to M. G. ENRIGHT &
CO., 73 South Camil-st.

WANTED-ALL THE GOOD LABORERS I CAN
get for the C. & N. W. Co. in Distona, lows. Wisconsin, and Michigan; also 100 for fillinois, 50 for sawmill and lumber-yards; \$1.80 to \$1.75 per day; free fare,
J. H. SPEHBECR. 21 West Randolph-st. Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-AGENTS FOR THE LIFE OF GEN.
Garfield by the Hop. A. G. Riddle. The standard
work. TYLER & CO., & State-st., Chicago.

WANTED-AGENTS FOR THE "NATIONAL
Hand-Book of American Progress." A cyclopedia of facts and figures for voters. history, blosraphy,
statistics, decuments, finances, politics, etc., including
lives of Presidential candidates. A campaign book
worth having. H. C. TKEAT, W. Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED-SALESMEN TO BOOK ORDERS IN Chicago and the cities of the Southwest and Jorthwest for our entire line of standard works,—poetical, historical, classic, and religious; commission; conditional salary if desired, P. F. COLLIFI, New York Publishing Association. Chicago Branch, 285 East Madison-st., Rooms 3, 4, and 6. WANTED—ONE GOOD AGENT FOR EACH county in the West; a new thing; exclusive territory given. Call or address Room 20 Briggs House. Office hours, is a. m. to 5 p. m.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN USED TO HARD work and beying knowledge of headly. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN COMPETENT TO collect and do some office work in a manufacturing business. State reference and lowest wages wanted. Address F 75, Tribune office.

wanted. Address F 78, Tribune office.

WANTED-AN OFFICE BOY. REFERENCES required. Call between 7 and 8 a. m. or p. m. at 125 Clark-st. % oom 47.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-THIRTY LABOR-ors at the elevator foot of West Fourteenth-st.

WANTED-A SEIGHT BOY FOR OFFICE. ONE Hiving on North Side preferred. Apply immediately. Room 15, 59 Washington-st. WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL AN ARTICLE
Madison-st. Chicago
WANTED—AGENTS—WE CAN AFFORD TO
send it samplus fastest selling goods extant to
parties seeking permanent fusiness, and guarantee
30 to 570 a week on assail capital. Address with stamp
for papers. MERRILL & CO., 37 North Clarkest. WANTED-WIDE-AWAKE AGENTS, EITHER ladies o gentlemen, who want to make money, should call and examine "The New Longfellow." It will be completed soon, and is just the thing for a holiday gift book. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., 39 Madison-st.

WANTED-AN ACTIVE BOY, B TO 15 YEARS old; must have good references. GEO. E. COLE & CO., 80 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-TYPE-WRITER OPERATOR. F 86, Tribune office. W Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in shipping goods. Address, with references, F 74. Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS retoucher; none others need apply; at HES-LER'S Photograph Gallery, 26 State-st. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-TWO FIRST-CLASS W ANY EDIT IN MEDIATELY—TWO FIRST-CLASS
foremen on grading double track Rock Island
Road. JNO. S. WOLF & SONS, Ottawa, III.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR
country dry-goods store. Good wages to a well
recommended party. Apply to E. JACOBS, Hotel
Frankfut, from 5 to 6 tible evening.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

1249 WABASH-AV.—SECOND-STORY FRONT rooms with board. References.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Board, with rooms, Elso to E per week; day boarders wanted.

60 RUSH-ST.—FURNISHED AND URFURNISH-ed rooms to rent with board. Hotels.
CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND
Harrison-sts., four blocks from Palmer HouseSoard and room, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS FOR THREE adults: must be first-class. Address B 5, Tribune. D aduits; must be first-class. Address B.S. Tribune.

DOARD—A LADY WANTS DESIRABLE ACCOMmodations for the winter for herself and two
daughters near good school. References exchanged.
Address F.S. Tribune office.

DOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES DEsire first-class board and furnished rooms, permanently, in desirable locality at West Side. Highest
references. Address full payticulars, F.S. Tribune. poard by the state of the state BOARD—FOR A YOUNG LADY IN A PRIVATE Brainly; Suith Side preferred, where there are no boarders. B 36 Tribane office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, WITH STALL FAMBROOM 5

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-ROOMS FOR LIGHT Twenty-socond-st. Address Z 6, Tribune office.
WANTED-TO RENT-SMALL STORK VELL to Gastel on State of Madiscons-its. Will payl and to Elize A. J. BUNBANK, Room i Tribune Bulling. WANTED-TO RENT-BY FAMILY OF FUR (three squits), cottage or fint. Address, states rent, etc., E &, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-FLAT 5 TO 6 ROOMS OF Tribune office.

Tribune office. Tribute office.

WANTEL-TO RENT-HOUSE FOR SMALL

Wantel-To RENT-HOUSE FOR SMALL

Gamily as Evanston, with modern improvements.
Address, stating terms, location, etc., and when possession can be given, A. K. R., 22 State-st.

MACHINBRY. WANTED TO BUY-A SECOND-HAND IS horse-power engine, Cordas preferred; also 28-horse builer and 24-inoth planer. Address, with price, ORNISH & CURTIS, Fort Akteson, Wis. PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE MAN, IN COM-mission and merchandise brokerage business. Ad-dress (and appoint interview) F is. Tribune office.

WANTED-PRIVALE HELP WANTED - A GOOD GIRL FOR GRNERAL W housework in family of three. Good wages.
Raferences required. Apply at 22 Orden ar.;
WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL,
One who can sew. Reference required 3512 WANTED A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINA-vian girl for general housework. Apply at 279 Michigan av. WANTED-GOOD GERMAN OR SWINDE GIRL,
for general housework. Good wages given.
Marks here good recommendations. Apply at once at
3517 Ellis-av. WANTED-AT ONCE-AT 241 OHIO-ST., A chambermaid and dining-room girl. WANTED-AT 78 PARK-AV. A COMPRIENT girl for general housework; three in family.

References.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENARAL housework; family of three. Wages is per week. Positively no Catholics. 42 Union Park-place.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; four in family. Apply at (new number) 1925 Michigan-av. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, A COOK. APPLY at 3il Dearborn-av. Reference required WANTED-A GOOD GHRI, FOR GENERAL North May-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GHRI, FOR GENERAL North May-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GHRI, FOR SECOND WANTED-A GROD GHRI, FOR SECOND WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND Iton in a private family. Apply at 165 Ashland-av.

WANTED-GIRL TO WASH, IRON, AND TAKE
Care of rooms. No cooking. 2014 Illinois-st.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORE.
SES Sedgwick-st, corner Centre.

WANTED-WOMAN COOK. CHAMBERMAID, and dining-room girl at Order House. WANTED-GIRL TO COOK; GOOD WAGES
Apply at 1038 Wabash-av.
WANTED-GIRL FOR CHAMBER AND GENClark-st. WANTED-A QUIET. COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in family of two. Call at 78 West Monroe-st. References required.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEPost-Office.

WANTED-NURSE GIRL: MUST BE CHEEN-tul, willing, and nest; about 16 years old. Apply at once, with references, at 68s Putton-st. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian girls for private families, hotels, and boarding houses, at 6. DUSKE'S onice, no Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADD

With good canvassers for life-insurance by W.

H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Dearborn
and Monroe-sts.

MANTED -- LADY CANVASHERS FOR THE great soif-sitting system of dress-cutting; some make 50 per week; great inducements to the right parties; tuli instruction in all branches free, For fail particulars call at 120 Wabish-at., near Twelffhest. WANTED-50 WOMEN TO WORK. APPLY TO the Reber Preserving Company, 180 East Jack-

WANTED-SALESLAUPES - GOOD SALARING to those experienced in the sale of Rid gloves. Communications solicited. Retail department Paris Rid Glove Deput, 94 State-as.

SATUATIONS WANTED-MASSES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-IN A DRUG STORE: TEN
years' practical experience in a prescription store.
Address F II, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPATENT
double-entry bookkeeper. Good references. A
personal interview solicited. Address D 4, Tribune.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGH
hardware man either as asies man or traveling
man. The best of references. F 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-OF ANY KIND, IN STORE
or office, where the services of an experience
general office clerk would be useful. Have also had
experience in fre-instrance office. Very moderate
samary in permanent position. First-class city references. Address F 12, Tribune office. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS
Conchunan; fully competent. A No. 1 reference
Address D St, Tribune office. Address D St. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—AS BUYER OR SALES—
Man for a butter and cheese commission fronte.

Pirst-class references. Fig. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who is thoroughly experienced in grocery business. First-class city reference. Address F 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILSOFT—Parties desiring a cutter for fire trade please
address A 5. Tribune outco.
SITUATION WANTED—AS MILLER. APPLY.
Stating wages, etc., to E. B. C. TAYOR, Post-Office.
Riverside, Cook Co., ill. O'ITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGH EN-princer and machinist; steady job; can do all re-pairs in wood or iron. Address D & Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS conchinan in private family. Best of references.

Miscellaneous.

Situation wanted—By a young (swind)
man to do general work round a gentleman's
house. Can furnish No. 1 city references. Address
F & Tribune office.

NITUATIONS WANTED-PERALE. Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A DANISH GIRL AS CITUATION WANTED BY A COOK AND SEC STUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO COOK wash, and from in a private ramity, dood references if wanted. Please can at 551 Nedge to the CTUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Strict to do second work or general housework where there is no washing. Inquire at grocery store, See Hubbard-st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS
Swedish girl to do second work or for dining-room.
Call at 36 East Chicago-av., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT.
Oreliable woman to do general housework in a small family, city or country. Call at 722 Dearborn-st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL STOUGHTON WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL STOUGHTON WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETE

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPRIENT Sgirls, one as first-class cook and laundress, one for second work and sowing. None but first-class families need aboly. Frefer to work together. Call or address M C. 38 South Morgan-st. OTTUATION WANTED - AS COOK. REFER-ences given. Address or call at lie West Van Bu-Clement and the control of the contr av., basement.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GISL

L do second work in a private family or as family
seamstress. Call at 252 Dearborn-st.

Semistress. Can at the Pearton, the Committee of the day or week, or permanent, in respectable families. Can be seen at 30 South Halsted at CITUATION WANTED—TO WORK ON DRESSES CANDIDOR OF THE COMMITTED TO COMMITTED

CITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS HEAD stranger in the city, to do family swings, by the stranger in the city, to do family swings, by the best of references. Please call st is week sadison-st, two days.

CITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUN-dress or plain cook in private family. Please call at 282 State-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, stranger in the city, to do family saying by the day. Terms 41 per day, with or without machine. Sa Fullerton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW with no incumbrance as housekeeper. Home more of object than selary, Reference given and required Address F 6, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

NITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or Geriann female help can be applied at G. DUSKE'S office. 185 Mitwance-av. DITUATIONS WANTED—CAPABLE WISCONSI Dziris, skillful, cheerful, strong: housework, cooking Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. (Bureau of literature

Miscellaneons.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS governess or housetweper. Fig. Tribune office.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS. OUK-CASE-I WILL PAY CASH FOR A FIRET-class one; name your price and style. ANTE, South Dearborn-st. FURNITURE, CARPENS, STOVES, ETC.,

On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.

J. W. & J. B. STOREY.
255 State THE UNION FURNITURE CO. 303 AND 35 MEST Madison-st, sell all kinds of household scode on nonthly payments; low prices; easy terms. CLAIR VOYANTS,

MRS. COLLINS, A RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT and test medium. Private sittings daily. Stock and mining speculations a specialty. Magnetic testiment. Be bearborn-st., near Adams.

WE RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, FRAD BOSTOR, as the best adviser and counselor on love, marriage, and business affairs. 25, west Madison-st.

STORAGE.

CALL AND SEE THE CHICAGO STORAGE COMpany, 20 to 28 Randolph-st. They have the finest
warehouse and facilities for storing furniture, pianua,
merchandise, etc. Lowest rates. Cash advances.
FIDELITY STORAGE CO. NOS. 76, 72 AND a
Enet VAR Buren-st.; established 1855; permanent
and reliable; storage of furniture; advances made.
CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, SUGGIES, FTC.;
Cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates.
L.C. & G. PARRY, 120 West Manpos-st.

ME. KURTZE'S ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC art, oratory, and languages, 1319 Michigan-ay.

MUSICAL.
A VILLAVATED AND EXPERIENCED SOPRANG And those wish an engagement in many chart. Address E. Go indiannay. WANTED - MEREDIATELY, A TENOR OF A MARKE, 140 CAMPAGE AT APPLY TO A PRINTER OF A PRINTER APPLY TO THE APPLY T

LOCAL POLITICS.

Object of Organizing the Central Gar-

field and Arthur Club.

Mayor Harrison Orates to the Silk-Stockings-

THE CENTRAL CLUB.

EXPLANATION OF ITS OBJECTS.

The Central Gartield and Arthur Club held

an adjourned meeting in their headquarters at the Palmer House at 2:30 yesterday after-noon. W. J. Campbell called the meeting to order. There were about fifty delegates pres-

The Chair asked Mr. C. H. Willett to state

the objects of the Central Club, which had

the party was organized. It was the custom in Cook County for the County Committee to

take part in the campaign only in a general way, although in counties outside of Cook

the County Committee assumed the personal direction of the campaign. This Club had

been organized as an auxiliary and to fur-

nish a rendezvous for representatives from all the ward and precinct clubs. The Central

Club desires to inaugurate the campaign before the county campaign was begun. The Club also desired to assist the ward clubs in mak-

would willingly join it.

Mr. W. R. Pugh, of the Thirteenth, desired to know whether the Central Club was to be composed of delegates from all the ward clubs. He had heard that the Central Club

ACTING CONTRARY TO THE STATE AND COUN-

lectings of Republican Ward Clubs.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

JAMES H. ROMEYER, of Detroit, is at the Pa-PROP. J. J. DAY, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the WARREN F. PITNEY, of Quincy, Ill., is at the

C. A. ELDRIDGE, of Fond du Lac, is at the

THE Rev. Dr. Powers, of Hartford, Conn., is at JOHN B. CONNERS, of Nashville, Tenn., is at

THE Worcester Base-Ball Club are domiciled at WILLIAM BROWN, of Jacksonville, III., is at

A. M. JONES, Chairman of the State Central JUDGE T. LYLE DICKEY, of the Illinois Sume Court, is at the Palmer.

L. H. CLARK, Chief Engineer of the Lake

E. W. Blum, Manchester, D. Shafto Hawks, London, England, and B. Dabauer, Hong Kong, China, are registered at the Pacific. E. P. ALEXANDER, Vice-President, and C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, are at the Paimer. MRS. M. B. HOLYOKE, of this city, speaks in Michigan the coming week, and soon after goes to Kansas, to aid in the temperance campaign of that State.

of that State.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was, at 8 a. m., 80 degrees; 10 a. m., 84; 12 m., 87; 3 p. m., 82; 8 p. m., 77. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29,88; 8 p. m., 29,60.

M., 29.06; 8 p. H., 29.00.

W. D. Bishop. President of the New York,
New Haven & Hartford Railroad, F. Slataper,
Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Central
Railroad; A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger
Agent, and D. J. Whittemore, Chief Engineer, of
the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, are
at the Pacific.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS has made to James A. Taylor a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities are stated as being \$1,454, and the assets a stock of Yankee notions, now in the basement No. 148 La Salie street, fixtures in store, open accounts, and \$4 cash in benk, all valued at \$1,137.

benk, all valued at \$1,137.

Ar the meeting of the Western branch of the National Republican Committee, which is to be held at noon to-day, the representatives present will be Logan, of Illinois; New, of Indiana; Enos, of Wisconsin; Dorsey, of Arkansas; and Filley, of Missouri, The meeting is the regular monthly session, and, so far as known, no special business is to be presented.

OFFICER FAULK, of the Lincoln Park police force, shot a little dog which strayed into the park, and let it lie yelping on the ground. He was arrested for cruelty to animals, and discharged by Justice Hammer. The owner of the dog brought a civil suit for damages, and was given a judgment for \$100, experts testifying that the dog was worth that price.

The members of the Board of Trade voted yesterday to abolish the afternoon sessions for all time, the vote being 615 for and 69 against. The afternoon "call" will be continued as usual. The vote applies only to the regular sessions of the Board, and its effect will be to confine trading for future delivery between the hours of 130 a.m. and 2:30 p.m., except on Saturday, when it will cease at 1 o'clock.

when it will cease at 1 o'clock.

Hicks Bros., of 910 West Lake street, insist upon keeping the sidewalk in front of their new building in a dangerous condition. The people in the vicinity are indignant, since the firm have occupied a good portion of the middle of the street all whiter and summer, and insist upon keeping their sidewalk in such a condition as to make it dangerous to pass over it after dark. Here is a chance for Street Cemmissioner Fogarty to assert himself.

THERE was to have been a National Conven-THERE was to have been a National Convention of ultra Selectics yesterday at the Grand Pacific,—a gathering of protestors against the laws relating to the practice of medicine in this and other States, and the way in which those laws are administered. Three or four of the protestors turned up during the morning; but, owing to the scanty numbers, nothing came of their meeting but an adjournment. A reporter looked after them later in the day and during the evening, but learned that the visiting two had gone home and the local one hadn't been around since. It was the smallest, as well as the briefest, Convention—National or otherwise—on record.

on record.

EDWIN LEE BROWN and E. T. Jeffery, of this city, John B. Winslow, of Boston, A. Kimball, of Davenport, Ia., and William Monroe, of Brighton, Mass., the judges of the \$5,000 prize offered by the American Humane Association for an improved cattle-car, have just issued a circular setting forth the action of the Association in the matter and stating that the sum required has been piedged, and nearly all of it paid in and deposited to await the issue of the competition. Competitors for the prize are invited to send their models and plans, with full descriptions, to Edwin Lee Brown, northwest corner of Clinton and Jackson streets, Chiwest corner of Clinton and Jackson streets, Chi-cago, not later than Oct. I. Full information in regard to the conditions under which the compe-tition is to be made can also be obtained from

THE TRIP TO ATLANTA.

An invitation has been extended to the militia of this city to be present, in whole or in part, at the gathering at Atlanta, Ga., in the first week of October, when a memorial hall is to be dedicated. The Seventh Regiment of New York and prominent organizations from other Eastern cluses have accepted the invitation, and the Rockford (III.) company, it is understood, has also made its arrangements to go. A number of Chicago militiamen are anxious to attend if they can only see their way clear in doing so. They dislike excessively to have Chicago unrepresented on such an occasion, but all the local organizations have cost them considerable money, and it is hardly possible for them, without outside aid, to meet the expenses involved in going so great a distance. If, however, the railroad transportation, which will cost about \$3,500, could be provided for, doubtless a detail of 200 men could be made from the three Chicago regiments who would fitly represent this city at Atlanta. The men themselves would look out for their subsistence, and would cheerfully stand the loss of time, provided only that their fares were paid. It is undersuod that a movement will soon be made to raise this money, and that some business-man—who has no connection with politics, so that his motives could not be misconstrued—will make himself responsible for the \$3,500 mentioned above, and thus make it possible for the militiamen of Chicago to meet their brethren from the North, South, and East month after next.

William H. Collett, a Sir Knight, who came to THE TRIP TO ATLANTA. DEATH OF A TEMPLAR.

William H. Collett, a Sir Knight, who came to this city a week ago Monday with the Kansas City Commandery, died at 2.0 clock yesterday morning at Mercy Hospital. Immediately upon his arrival he was attacked with diarrhea, and was removed to Mercy Hospital, but his disease proved fatal. Mr. Chamberlain, the undertaker, has his personal effects and \$300 in United States bonds found on his person, and is ready to turn them over to the proper persons. Mr. Collett, before his death, expressed indifference as to where he should be buried. He was an Englishman, 65 years of age, a widower, and had been twenty-five years in this country. He was a member of the Tuscan Lodge, St. Louis, Kliwinning Chapter, and had been employed as a machinist in Wyandotte, near Kansas City, Mo. His remains are at the undertaker's, and it is expected that some of the Knights will honor their prother by attending his funeral to Oakwoods, the date of which will be announced horeafter.

THE LINCOLN PARK BOARD

Present, Commissioners Winston, Arnold, Kadish, and Stockton.

Superintendent Benson presented a communication in relation to the water supply at the park, and suggested that the old artesian wells which were sunk some years ago be cleaned out and utilized. The proposition was discussed at some length. It was finally ordered that the Secretary be instructed to advertise for bids for the work. The Secretary was also instructed to communicate with the authorities of the Town of Lake View, and ascertain upon what terms they would supply the park with water. President Winston was delegated to interview Mayor Harrison and Commissioner Waller upon the same subject.

mr. As a Dow's Creptrors
yesterday held a meeting, and decided to accept
his proposition to pay 45 cents on the dollar, and
to place the assets and collections in the mands
of Mr. J. B. Lyon, who will pro rate whatever
proceeds he may acquire among the creditors.
Mr. Lyon completed the list of creditors yesteriar, but absolutely refused to allow the list
to be published.
The whole matter in acceptance. to be published.

The whole matter is now in Mr. Lyon's hands, and he will at once begin to unravel the web of "differences" and "settlements," and endeavor to make the most of what he can secure in the

THE CITY-HALL.

CORPORATION-COUNSEL ADAMS is taking his Cedar Rapids, Ia., to warm up the Democrats. The Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company was paid \$61,400 yesterday for gas consumed for the six months ending June 30.

for an engine-house on Aberdeen street, between Washington and Madison streets.

There were no further reports yesterday a reference to the prevalence of small-pox at particle. Water, carbolated to the extended for vaccination to protect the city against the spread of the disease. He has no flears on the subject as far as the Aly is contended but, on the principle the an ownce of the contended water kept in play over the bed. A platform was fixed upon which to put the lamb alongside of the bed, so that the

prevention is worth a pound of cure, he is very properly on the alert. COMMISSIONER WALLER'S attention was yesterday called to the bathing ordinance, and, not having seen it on account of his absence when it passed, he was not prepared to say what he would do about it. It requires him to erect a fence on the lake-shore in a certain locality to protect bathers from public gaze, and then again it allows bathing with suits anywhere. It is a meaningless ordinance, however, because it does not contain a clause repealing the conflicting exlinances, and will most likely be allowed to go by default, especially since the bathing season is nearing an end.

season is nearing an end.

COMMISSIONER WALLER is puzzled over the appropriation bill, where he finds \$25,000 set aside for "oil-lamps." He has no possible use for the lamps \$25,000 would buy, and, if he has he means of filling them with oil and turning them to account. The item was inserted in the appropriation bill on the motion of a Communist Alderman, who, doubtiess, intended that the amount should be expended for lighting certain streets with oil; but since the bill simply calls for the purchase of "oil-lamps," which are not necessary, the probabilities are that there will be darkness where there would have been light but for the Aldermanic blunder.

APTER THE ELEVATOR INSPECTOR.

have been light but for the Aldermanic blunder.

AFTER THE ELEVATOR INSPECTOR.

The Mayor yesterday took a look over the reports of the Inspector of Elevators, and the result was that he summoned that gentleman to appear before him to day and explain. Attention was called to the fact some weeks ago in these columns that the Inspector was very slow in making collections for inspections, and his Honor says that the only reason his successor has not been named is the fact that he has not been able to find any one to take the place. He thinks that with a fee of \$2 for each inspection that the office ought to be self-sustaining, but the fact is that the fee has been collected very seldom, and that all of the collections would not begin to pay the Inspector half his salary.

BRICK BUILDING.

Among the building-permits issued yesterday was one to L. Schrieber, to erect a two-story store and dwelling, No. 488 West Lake street, to cost \$3.00; one to S. B. Williams, to erect a three-story dwelling, No. 348 Wells street, to cost \$3.00; one to John Karafiat, to erect a two-story pavillon, No. 625 North Clark street, to cost \$3.00; one to John Karafiat, to erect a two-story store and dwelling. No. 341 West Eighteenth street, to cost \$3.00; one to C. D. Wells, to erect a two-story dwelling and barn, No. 322 Franklin street, to cost \$3.00; one to C. D. Wells, to erect a two-story bakery, No. 216 and 218 West Lake street, to cost \$1.000; one to Moody & Waters, to erect a two-story bakery, No. 216 and 218 West Lake street, to cost \$1.000; one to S. Murroe, to erect a two-story bakery, No. 312 State street, to cost \$9.000.

ANOTHER BIG TIME.

The Mayor was vesterday in receipt of a long ANOTHER BIG TIME.

The Mayor was yesterday in receipt of a long letter from W. R. Robertson, of St. Paul, calling his attention to the proposed "international exhibition of arts, manutactures, and the product of the soil and mine," which is provided by act of Congress to be held in New York in 1883, under the direction of "the United States International Commission." The writer is very anxious to have Chicago take a deep interest in the affair, and says that he has been agitating the holding of an exposition here in return in 1889, the success of which, he thinks, will depend very largely upon what Chicago does for New York in 1883. In the "International Commission" referred to by Mr. Robertson, illinois is represented by N. K. Fairbank, D. T. Littler, and George S. Haskel, but as yet very little has been heard of it, because 1883 is too far in the future. The Commissioners will doubtless do their duty, however, when the time arless do their duty, however, when the time ar-rives, and the then Mayor of the city will no doubt heartily cooperate with them.

doubt heartily cooperate with them.

RUMORS OF POLICE CHANGES.

There are any number of reports as to changes in the Police Department, which were given a stimulus yesterday by Secretary Doyle appearing in a bluesuit and police buttons. One of the stories is that Superintendent O'Donnell is to resign and go back to Harrison Street Station, and another is that Lieut. Schaack is to be transferred. The Mayor says, however, that Mr. Doyle's change of garb simply means that he had had considerable difficulty in being recognized in dealing with the men without a uniform. But, so far as Lieut. Schaack is concerned, there is no doubt about his contemplated transfer, and the only thing against him appears to be that he only thing against him appears to be that he has been too zealous in cleaning out State street.

THE UNION MUTUAL. THE SUIT AGAINST E. A. WARFIELD.
THE TRIBUNE published Monday morning the

fact of the commencement of a suit by the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company, of Maine, against Mr. E. A. Warfield, who has been its Financial Agent here for four years, and has been in its service in for four years, and has been in its service in this city for a much longer time. In view of the intimate relations which have existed between plaintiff and defendant, this suit naturally created some little surprise in insurance circles, and it was intensified when there appeared in Monday's papers a notice signed by Mr. De Witt, President of the Company, to the effect that Mr. Warfield had no power or authority to act for the Company in any manner, all powers of agency of any character whatever having been revoked on the 9th inst. There was also published in the papers another notice, reading as follows.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—E. A. Warfield, 22 La Salle street, Chicago: What in the devil does it mean that you do not account for twenty-rive hundred to the account for the form of the f jest. The connection between the suit for \$2,500 and the commissions of \$2,500 referred to in the telegram is quite apparent, and a reporter with very little difficulty found out that it is generally understood that suit of the Union Mutual is to recover the amount of certain commissions received by Mr. Warfield not so very long ago on the sale of certain real estate, which amount, it is alleged by the defense, is already secured to the Company by a mortgage on real estate belonging to another than Mr. Warfield, so that, it is alfeged, if the Company were to recover the commissions, it would have both the money and the mortgage. It is also understood that the office of Financial Agent in this city has been abolished, the Company having gotten its business into such shape as to enable it to make this change and thus avoid the expense previously incurred maintaining such an agency. The business of negotiating sales of real estate has been turned over to Mr. H. C. Morey, and the management of the Company's rented property, together with the collection of its rents, intrusted to Mr. J. H. Gallery, the former cashier in the office. There is an intimation, however, that Mr. Warfield will perhaps not consider this new arrangement valid.

GRAFTING SKIN

FROM A LAMB TO A CHILD.

The transplanting or gratting of skin is not

a new experiment in medical surgery either in this country or in Europe. The skin from the arms of one person has been used to assist in forming the nose of another with complete success. Heretofore these experiments have been tried with human cuticle alone in the healing of wounds, and it is only very recently that the skin of an animal has been suggested. Yesterday afteruoon there was made at the County Hospital a very interesting experiment with the skin of a lamb.

The case of the little girl Agnes Sheehan will be remembered by The Tribune readers. This little unfortunate, but lo years of age, was admitted to the hospital a year ago last March. At that time she was suffering from the effects of very severe burns received in a prairie fire. Her left thigh and buttock were terribly seared, and for months there was but little change in her condition. She lingered and lingered along, but the wounds refused to heal. The little patient bore her sufferings with a fortitude that was remarkable. This summer the Medical Staff and the Medical Board have taken the case under serious consideration, and they have done all that was in their power to relieve the sufferings of the Board have taken the case under serious consideration, and they have done all that was in their power to relieve the sufferings of that poor child. A tent was placed in the hospital yard, and into that she was removed, where there were cool breezes. Some weeks ago her brother, who is two years older than she, was brought into use, and an effort made to graft some of his skin upon her wounded limb. This experiment was kept up for a week, but was not a success. Since that time local treatment was resorted to up to pasterday, when the new experiment was made.

periment was made.

THE NEW PROCESS

consists in transplanting the skin of a healthy lamb to the wound. Some six weeks ago a lamb was secured for the purpose, and it was taken into the amphitheatre, where a portion of its skin was dissected, but that same night the animal died. Another was secured, and a portion of its skin lifted from the body. After a few days the sovered skin withered away, but the sheep lived. Another animal was then secured, and success. The skin was siji in two or three places on the side, upon the ribs and abdomen, and that kept it healthy. The lamb was carefully bandaged and boxed in a narrow case, wherein it is compelied to stand. The experiment with this animal was made yesterday. A new sigh had been put up east of the surgical paylion, and near the corridor connecting with the sumplitheatre. In this was placed a water-filed rubber mattress, laid upon an iron cot, sind here the interesting experiment was carried on by the Medical Board and Hospital Staff. The child's mother and father stood nearwhile the operation was being performed. The little girl was inid upon her face, swahed in cotton, and that great, horribe; and ugly wound was exposed of equal parts of alcohol and chloroform was used to keep her after that since the attempt to engraft some of the physicians toid a Taibuxx eporter that since the attempt to engraft some of the brother's skiu she had improved some-what, but for months previous to that there had been no change whatever in her condition. THE NEW PROCESS

skin could be lifted and lapped over on to the wounded part. The lamb having been put in place, the skin was lifted and placed, upon the wound upon the child's thigh. To give some idea of the injured surface, it might be stated that the wound is over twelve inches bong and four inches wide. Its proportions are too great to allow it to become covered with skin, and even if the wound healed it would province a deformity, the limb would be crooked, and each movement of the body would cause the old wound to reopen. It is in order to avoid this and to proions the child's life that this experiment is made.

After the skin of the lamb was placed on the wound carefully, so that all injured parts were covered, the physicians sewed on the skin. A framework was then constructed so as to hold the little sufferer in place. Carbolated cloths were laid over the wound, and over that olled and rubbered slik. The hamb is fed milk and whisky, and it is carefully attended to. The child, too, is watched with the greatest care. There were present a large number of physicians and surreons, who took the greatest care in the experiment. A week or ten days will tell whether it will be a success. The physician who suggested the operation, as a last resort, told a Tribunk reporter that he only had hopes of success. The child's vitality was very low at present. Seventeen months of suffering had made the little body weak, but the lamb would aid in the healing. If this proved at all successful, another experiment would be tried in the case of a man who had been operated upon for cancer of the breast. After the operation was concluded, the little one cried and moaned most piteously, showing the terrible torture that she was enduring, while the mother and father stood by speechless.

THE MAYOR'S MASTODON.

ORGANIZING AN EXPEDITION.

The announcement that Mayor Harrison was in possession of some ivory, supposed to be a portion of the remains of a mastodon, swelled the number of visitors to his office yesterday. Among the first who called was Dr. Andrews, and the large the large terms of the large terms of the large terms. Among the first who called was Dr. Andrews, who, not being able to see his Honor, left the following, which explains the object of his visit: Chicago, Tuesday, 1880.—C. H. Harrison, Mayor—Dear Sin: Dr. Velie, Curator of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and myself called to examine the relics of the mastodon exhumed vesterday. We hope very carnestly that the Academy of Sciences may be able to obtain these relics, and the right to exhume the remainder. The Academy is a society founded and endowed by contributions from many aitzens, and its large museum is open and free to the public on regularly appointed days every week. It had two fine mastodon skeletons burned at the great fire, and has never been able yet to obtain others. By exhuming all that can be found, and restoring by art missing bones, this may prove a skeleton capable of being set up in full form. Very respectfully, P. S.—It is to be hoped that every fragment and simall bone found will be carefully saved. Later in the day Dr. Velic called again, and he

P. S.—It is to be hoped that every fragment and small bone found will be carefully saved.

Later in the day Dr. Velie called again, and he had the fortune to meet the Mayor. They talked the matter over, examined the specimens, and concluded that the ground whence they had been taken was worth cultivating. The Doctor said he had the necessary implements, and, with the city's consent, would examine the ground, take soundings, etc., for the rest of the remains, and his Honor not only consented, but said the city would bear the expense of making the necessary excavation. Dr. Velie, of course, was delighted at the outlook, and it was arranged at once to make the soundings to-day and commence the work of digging, the exhumers to start from the rookery at 9 o'clock.

While Dr. Velie was looking up the Mayor Dr. Andrews visited the sewer from which the Mayor's specimens had been obtained. From what he could learn from the workmen he was satisfied that the rest of the remains could be obtained. His information was that the tusk had been found extending from the north obliquely across Fowler street, between Park and Robey, and that the animal had lain upon that side. He believes that digging to the north to the depth of twelve feet will expose the head of the monster, and also the bones of the body, though he says that it is nothing unusual to find the bones very much scattered, having been pulled about by wolves, etc. He is enthusiastic on the subject of digging for the remains, however, and promises to join the exhuming party this morning, and says that the expense if it amounts to anything considerable. The other notable callers during the day vere an artist from one of the New York illustrated papers, who made a sketch of the specimens, and Mr. Hagar, of the Historical Society, who expressed a aesire to get hold of what the Mayor had, and also a willingness to join the workers in the cause of natural science.

CAMP-MEETING.

plaines Ground. DESPLAINES, Ill., Aug. 24.-The fifteenth annual assembly of the Chicago District Camp-Meeting opened to-day at Desplaines with every promise of a season not less re-markable for evidences of grace than any of its predecessors. For years past these meetings have been proverblal for their earnestness, and the revival of religion attendant
upon them has always been looked forward
to by members of the Church in the
Chicago district. The morning trains
brought out a larger number of campers
than usual upon the first day, and after the
quota brought out by the evening train arrived there were not less than 300 people in rived there were not less than 800 people in camp. Thanks to a cooling shower in the afternoon, the grove,—one of the most beautiful collections of oak, walnut, and maple, within easy reaching distance of the city,—despite the power of the sun's direct rays, was a delightful abiding place, the glistening leaves above and the brightened verdure beneath combining to form a scene delightfully refreshing to the Chicago visitors, tired of the snoke, and dust, and relentless heat of the city. rived there were not less than 800 people THE OLD CAMPING-GROUND

of the city.

THE OLD CAMPING-GROUND

is not greatly changed. Here and there in the leafy streets which radiate from the "circle" within which the religious services take place a new cottage crops out, but they are too few in number to merit special mention. Some of the old-time cottages, not a few of which have been standing since the camp made its modest beginning fifteen years ago, were beautifully decorated with evergreens, the favorit device being a lettered text over the doorway.

The baggage-cars gave more promise of a full attendance than the passenger-cars, coming events in the shape of promised arrivals casting their shadows before in the shape of vast crates of edibles and huge collections of fruit of various kinds, the proportion of watermelon to all other orehard products being overwhelming. One baggage-car was nearly filled with this luscious but perilous fruit, bearing a suggestiveness of possible future colic which will call for a full display of all the resignation that the camp can command.

The arrangements for the every-day phase—the cating, and drinking, and sleeping part of the camp life—will not differ from those followed in years past. On account of the small number of permanent improvements the prospect is that the number of tents will exceed that of any previous year. Only a few have been erected as yet, but space has been bespoken for a large number. A new feature of the arrangement will be the presence of a large number. A new feature of the arrangement will be the presence of a large number. A new feature of a large number of cots in tents for transient visitors. It frequently happened before that visitors were so delighted with the scenes and religious services of the day that they desired to remain over night but were not able to do so on account of the single part of the camp model of the services of the day that they desired to remain over night but were not able to do so on account of about 200 guests, has been thorsaghly renovated and whitewashed, and, if not an elegant struct

DURING THE EVENING

the camp-meeting was officially opened with a meeting held in the Tabernacle, under the Presidency of the Rev. Dr. W. C. Willing, Presiding Elder of the district, who made an eloquent and feeling address, in which he alluded to the success which had attended all the preceding similar occasions, which had been marked by outpourings of the Holy Spirit of a remarkable nature. He saw no reason why the present camp-meeting should be less marked as a season, of religious revival than any of the others, and he urged all present, elerical and lay, to do all that was in their power to promote the great object of the gathering,—the gaining of souls to Christ. After remarks by other ministers, a service of prayer followed, in which the old-time fervor which has ever been the characteristic of the Desplaines camp-meetings was made manifest. To-day will be what is known as "Temperance Day." In the morning the Rev. F. M. Bristol will conduct the services, and in the afternoon there will be a woman's temperance meeting, conducted by Mrs. Foxen, of Minnesota, and Mrs. Cooley, of Wisconsin,

For the information of intending visitors from Chicago it may be mentioned that trains to the camp-ground leave Chicago and return as follows:

From Chicago—8:15 and 9:30 a. m.; 3:30, 4:45, 5:45, and 6:30 p. m. From Desplaines—6:40, 7:25, 8:55, and 9:35 a. m.; 5:30 and 6:35 p. m. DURING THE EVENING

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder destroys rolches, fleas, flies, and bedburs.

and yet be a slave. But one in Chicago, constantly hampered by law, and under re-straint, was a freeman. Why the difference? In Russia a man's will was subservient to that of the Czar. In America the people were sovereign through the ballot-box. When that was disturbed and their votes falsified they were made slaves. The Democrats, who were in the majority, had been defrauded of their rights. [Applause.] Those who called the Boston tea-throwers heroes would call the Democrats cowards if Those who called the Boston tea-throwers heroes would call the Democrats cowards if they submitted. They should enter their protest, not by bayonets, but through the tallot-box in November. JApplause.) Did they intend to submit supinely to the wrong committed in 1876? Were they going to allow themselves to be disfranchised, or stigmatize that crime and prevent its repetition? "Eternal vigilance," said Patrick Henry, "is the price of liberty." Our forefathers were constantly vigilant, and the result was young Democrats were the innabitants of a free country. Had they been vigilant for the last few years? Had they not been constantly defrauded of their liberties, and had they not to be under the fall.

His Honor then weat on to tell "what had been done in this country for many years," it noting the Democratic attempt to destroy the Union, but denouncing as an outrage the imprisoning of Northern Rebels, though he did not call them such. From this he branched off to the alleged counting-out of Tilden, charging frand on the Republican Returning Boards of the South, but omitting to mention anything about the buildozing and shotgun policy and ballot-box stuffing by which white-liners turned Republican majorities of 30,000 and 30,000.

He lauded Gen. Hancock, saying he was

THE SILK STOCKINGS.

THE CHICAGO DEMOCRATIC CLUBselect organization, with dues of \$4 a year n whose membership there are really some

respectable young men-met at the Palmer

House last evening, about 100 being present, including the Democratic Veteran Club of

Mr. Perry H. Smith, Jr., the President, after expressing his pleasure at seeing so

pany at the first meeting, introduced the

MR. HARRISON said he had been thinking of what constitut-

ed a freeman and what made a slave. A

man in Russia might live a long life, get up

and go to bed when he pleased, eat or go

hungry, never be thwarted in a single desire,

three, with Gen. Lieb at their head.

Mayor, who was cordially greeted.

just the man for President. Then he touched on the Rebellion. WE COULD NOT BLAME THE SOUTHERN PEO-

on the Rebellion.

WE COULD NOT HLAME THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE

for fighting us in a wrong cause. Most of
them believed they were right. They were
deceived by their leaders. Having been
whipped, they asked the North to lend them
a hand in building up their fortunes. He
(Harrison) was not a Bourbon. He believed in forgetting the past. He would not
vote for a Democrat unless he was true to
the principles of Democracy and would do
the country good. He was a Democrat because the Democratic party was the
party of the people and of liberty.
He was opposed to Republicanism because it
encouraged centralization and empire. He
believed in State-rights [applause],—not the
kind preached by Calhoun and Slidell and
practiced by Davis, but in home rule, giving
the General Government all of its powers,
but the States the right to regulate their own
affairs. This was a Nation with a big, big N.
The State-rights of the past had been swept
away by the War.

He denied that Gen. Hancock would be
controlled by the South. No Southern
claims would be paid. The Democrate would
have but a small majority. No Northern
Democrat would dare vote to pay a claim or
the Rebel debt. [Applause.]

His Honor also adverted to gold, silver, the
tariff, free ships, and a number of other
things, but not with very great clearness.
He remarked that the Republican party,
which was once a good one, had done its
duty, and now it should die. He advised, in
conclusion, the putting up of good men this
fall, saying that the Democratic party had
shown great ability to make a fool of itself,
and in no place more than in Chicago. [Applause.]

Mr. John M. Crawford, of the City Law
Department, followed the Mayor.

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Department, followed the Mayor.

Mr. E. O. Brown, from the Executive Committee, read been questioned at the last meeting. Mr. Willett said that the Club was organized as

also desired to assist the ward clubs in making a close canvass of all voters. The Central Club proposed to assist in this measure, and to work harmoniously with all other clubs for the success of the party alone. The Central Cluo desired to secure the advice and assistance of all other clubs in the direction of complete success at the Presidential election. An interchange of sentiments was called for, and delegates from the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards asked for information as to the distinctions between the two Central Clubs. nittee, read A LONG-WINDED DOCUMENT called "an address to the voters," but which was really an argument of a Democratic lawyer, based on Democratic premises,—a mass of sophisms and assumptions too thin to convince a man of intelligence, and beyond the comprehension of the average Democrat the distinctions between the two central Clubs.

Mr. Ball, of the Twelfth Ward, thought Mr. Ball, of the Twelfth Ward, thought that the organization of such a club was needed, and the local clubs would be aided materially by having a headquarters where work could be compared and documents and advice secured. The greater part of the work would have to be done by the local organizations, but the Central Club would be a valuable and indispensable auxiliary.

J. H. Matlock, of the Eleventh Ward, stated that both the organizations in that ward worked together and cooperated in every plan of the campaign. They desired a central organization to which they might look for light and assistance. If they could get that from the present organization they would willingly join it.

Democrat.

It was decided to print it, but the money paid out for the purpose will be wasted.

Mr. Grund, from a sub-committee of the Executive Committee, reported that they had ascertained that the cost of holding a massmeeting—hall, music, and a speaker—would be \$200, and, there not being that much money in the treasury, they had reported back to the Executive Committee, who had appointed a committee to solicit subscripons. Mr. Brown said that Col. William F. Vilas,

The President appointed a committee of ten to raise funds "in any way except by knocking a man down."

The question, "Are there any propositions for membership?" was answered in the negative; whereupon the Club adjourned until Tuesday night.

Mr. Willett, who had taken the chair, replied that the Central Club was in opposition to no one. So far as he knew, the Central Club would be delighted to allow accredited delegates to participate in the proceedings.

Mr. Burke, of the Ninth Ward, was the first one to clearly state the condition of MINOR MEETINGS. THE YOUNG MEN'S CENTRAL GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CLUB Mr. Burke, of the Ninth Ward, was the first one to clearly state the condition of affairs. He said that there were several organizations in each ward. He believed that the multiplicity of clubs would create, and the deliverage of the control of t met last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, W. A. Phelps presiding. Favorable reports were received in regard to the organization of auxiliary or branch clubs in the severa had already created, great confusion. He was opposed to delegations from five or six organizations in each ward. He proposed that the Central Club be composed of five delegates from each ward irrespective of clubs, but elected by all the Republicans of wards and Commissioners' districts. John Bell, of the Eighth Ward, reported that he had just been through Indiana, Ohio, and New York, and had found Republican enthusiasm everywhere. He had gone clubs, but elected by all the Republicans of each ward.

Mr. F. W. Parker, of the Eleventh Ward, representing the Young Men's Garfield Club of his ward, stated that his organization had sent representatives to the Central Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club, but that organization was not representative in any sense whatever. He could say that his Club had received material assistance from the State Central Committee, and if the Central Club could be relied upon they would work in harmony with it. hrough town after town without hear ing the name of Hancock or seeing a single Hancock flag displayed, while everywhere there was unbounded enthusiasm for Garfield. Some time was spent in discussing the action of the Central Garfield and Arthur Club at its meeting yesterday afternoon, and it was finally decided to notify the various Young Men's ward clubs not to send a dele gate apiece direct to the Central Garfield and Arthur Club. A proposition to send dele-gates from the Young Men's Central Garfield

and Arthur Club was also discussed at some length, the general opinion being in favor of retaining the Young Men's organization in-tact, and the motion itself being finally laid on the table. The Club then adjourned for THE TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB met at Owsley's Hall last evening for business, S. G. Seaton in the chair. The Committee appointed to confer with the Garfield and Arthur Central Club reported in favor of sending a delegate to that organization, and Maj. Ball was elected. R.E. Jenkins, Col. Perce, and W. K. Sullivan were appointed to present a plan for obtaining the names of all of the voters of the ward to the next meeting, and J. T. Rawleigh, Martin Howard, and E. R. Baldwin were appreciated to select force. B. Baldwin were appointed to collect funds to defray the expenses of the Club for the campaign, and over \$130 was raised by Mr. Howard in a few minutes. The Club adjourned subject to the call of the President, the understanding being that future meetings should be held Thursday evenings and at different points in the ward.

could say that his Club had received material assistance from the State Central Committee, and if the Central Club could be relied upon they would work in harmony with it.

Mr. Burke stated that the State Central Committee had never taken the direction of the campaign in Cook County.

Mr. Washington Hesing said that as there was some confusion he would give the history of the organization of the Club. Some time after the nomination of Garfield a general meeting, in accordance with a general call, was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel. This meeting appointed a committee of five, who in turn appointed a central Garfield and Arthur Club, composed of three representatives from each ward and one from each country town. That was the whole history of the organization, and the Central Club was doing in Cook County exactly what the State Central Committee had never paid any attention to politics in Cook County, and the consequence was that the county was never organized until after the county nominations were made, which often was only a few weeks before the election. The State Central Committee had never paid any attention to politics in Cook County and the consequence was that the county nominations were made, which often was only a few weeks before the election. The State Central Committee had never paid any attention to politics in Cook County, where most of the money was raised, and hence many thought another organization was necessary before the County Convention. The Central Garfield and Arthur Club desired to do before the County Convention. The Central Garfield and Arthur Club desired to do before the County Convention what the usual Executive and Campaign Committees did after the Convention. The only thing was to get to work. If the Central Club was not the proper organization, some other organization must be found at once. He proposed that a Campaign Committee be organized at once consisting of three representatives from each ward and Commissioner's district.

Considerable confused discussion followed, but it w lifferent points in the ward. SEVENTH WARD. A meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club was held at the corner of Waller and Twelfth streets last evening. A committee of three—John B. Taylor, C. B. Heavey, and James Monahan—was appointed to revise the list of members and report at the next meeting. The President—Philip Maas—was authorized to represent the Club at a meeting of the Presidents of all the Republican Ward Clubs in the city, which will probably be held the first Friday in September, for the purpose of consultation in reference ably be held the first Friday in September, for the purpose of consultation in reference to the getting up of maps of the different wards in the city, showing the vacant lots, occupied and unoccupied houses, etc., so as to have a complete registry of the legal voters of each ward. These maps will prevent, no doubt, a good deal of illegal voting, and the Seventh Ward Club were strongly in favor of them. The Club then adjourned for one week.

ty, no matter what the name of the organiza-tion may be.

It was decided to call for no alternates, but to urge all clubs to send their best represent-ative. This Campaign Committee is to have headquarters at the Palmer House, and be the Campaign Committee of the county.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to call. THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COM met at the Palmer House last night to receive the returns from the primaries for the election of members of the General Committee. W. J. Hynes presided, and J. Chesterfield Mackin kept track of the motions.

All the returns were handed in except those for the Second Precinct of the Sixteenth Ward, the Fifth of the Eighteenth, and two of the country districts. New elections were ordered to be held in those places Tuesday afternoon between 4 and 7 o'clock p. m.

It was announced that the General Com-MITTEE It was announced that the General Com-nittee would meet at the Palmer on the first Friday in September to organize and elect a new County Central Committee.

After some talk it was decided to meet at the Palmer every Tuesday evening during the campaign except next week, when they will meet Wednesday evening. ENGLEWOOD.

will meet Wednesday evening.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club Monday evening adopted the following:

Whereas, The members of this Club, though willing to work in any bonorable capacity and among all classes in behalt of Garfield and Arthur, yet feel that their influence should be more particularly used among their old comrades to the end that the soldiers may present now, as during the War, an unbroken front to a common enemy; therefore, be it

Resolved, First—That a committee of three be appointed at this meeting to prepare an address to all old soldiers of the War of the Rebellion residing in the vicinity of Englewood, stating in such address, in a frank and friendly manner, the reasons why the members of this Club feel it their duty as old soldiers to support the nominees of the Republican party in the coming Presidential election, and cordially invite said old soldiers or sailors to unite with us in all honorable efforts to secure the election of such nominees. Second—That this Committée be empowered to have 100 copies of said address printed, to which shall be attached, also in print, the names of each member of this Club, giving the company and regiment in which he formerly served, these addresses to be ready for distribution at the next regular meeting of the Club. Third—That the Committee on Political Employment and Action be directed to comply with a resolution now standing upon the records of this Club with regard to compiling a roster of all oid soldiers residing in the vicinity of Englewood, and that said roster be completed and presented at the next regular meeting of this Club.

Comrades Parkes, Smith, and Ensign were appointed as the Committee to prepare the Comrades Parkes, Smith, and Ensign were appointed as the Committee to prepare the address.

ddress.

The Club will present the name of Capt.
James E. White, one of its members, for
Congressman from the First District this The Garfield and Arthur Club meets amorrow evening at Tillotson Block. THE HANCOCK VETERAN ASSOCIATION met at the Palmer last hight, but, as there were only three or four members present,—half the strength of the organization,—nothing was done except to agree to try to hold a meeting at No. 513 State street Thursday evening,—a locality where there is a likelihood of getting a crowd who can be called "veterans" by reporters for the Telegraph

THE PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Pormation of a National Association-The second day's session of the photographers of the country was opened at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Appellate Court-room in the Grand Pacific Hotel. The attendance was very encouraging, the large room being crowded. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. F. Ryder, who stated that it was him great pleasure to meet so that it gave him great pleasure to meet so many of the craft.

The Chair Introduced Mr. A. J. W. Copelin, of this city, who delivered a brief address of welcome on behalf of the Chicago photographers. He was followed by the Chairman in a brief speech, calling to mind the old Association of ten years ago, and pointing out the benefits which were sure to arise from a similar organization at the present time. It was a good omen that the City of Chicago should be chosen as the place to hold the first meeting, and he believed that the interests of the profession would surely be advanced by the organization of a National Association of Photographers. Chairman in a brief speech, calling

profession would surely be advanced by all organization of a National Association of Photographers.

At this point the Secretary read a number of congratulatory letters which had been sent in by non-attending members, in which best wishes were extended and hearty support and sympathy guaranteed.

In answer to the roll-call there were over 200 responses. Committees on Credentials and Constitution were appointed, and requested to report this morning. A committee of seven was appointed to exhibit to curious delegates the test of making "dry plates," and they were instructed to report the result at the afternoon session. The Secretary announced that the total membership was 237, and the statement was vigorously applauded.

Mr. Carvolho, of New York City, offered resolutions of thanks to the Chicago photographers for their work in calling the meeting and bringing the delegates together.

Upon the opening of the afternoon session, which was convened at 3 o'clock,

which was convened at 3 o'clock,

TWO REPORTS WERE SUBMITTED

regarding the rights of those present who had not proper credentials, or who were not members of the Association. One report gave these the right to discuss all questions, and the other restricted this privilege to matters relating only to those who have not become members of the Association. The latter report was not entertained, and the former was referred, after an amendment had been tacked on to it, submitted by the Secretary, Mr. Copelin, which gave those non-members the rights and privileges of full-fledged members of the Photographers' Association. The Committee to whom the whole matter was referred was directed to report "clearly and pointedly" this morning.

Then the Committee on Organization reported upon the constitution and by-laws. Without discussion they were adopted, but their adoption was no sooner effected than a gentleman moved for a reconsideration. After several attempts had been made to adjourn the meeting and to table this resolution, it prevailed, when the meeting proceeded to the discussion of the constitution section by section. After it was licked inot a shape that suited the meeting it was adopted.

This was the only serious business occupying the attention of the Convention during the afternoon. The body will reassemble this morning at 9 o'clock.

Alexe number of the visiting photograph. TWO REPORTS WERE SUBMITTED

this morning at 9 o'clock.

ART EXHIBITION.

A large number of the visiting photographers availed themselves of the opportunity offered last evening to attend an art exhibition given by Jir. F. J. Mapes, of this city, under the auspices of the Photographers' Association of America, now in session in this city. The entertainment took place in Fairbank Hall, Central Music-Hall Building, and the audience tested the seating capacity of the little auditorium. A large screen had been erected in front of the stage, and the dissolving views were thrown upon it with beautiful effect. Mr. Mapes prefaced the exhibition with an explanatory lecture, and kept up a random conversation in explaining the views presented. The statue of Mercury was the first view, and scenes representing cities in Europe, relies, etc., followed in quick succession. The audience was a highly appreciative one, and the applause was generous. A number of views donated by photographers were used.

WHAT GEN. BRAGG THINKS.

The Wisconsin Congressman on the Gen. Edward S. Bragg, Democratic Congressman from the Fifth Wisconsin District was found at the Tremont House yesterday by a PRIBUNE representative, and pumped a little on the political situation. Gen. Bragg said that, so far as his own State is con cerned, there is little excitement upon politics except in the different Congressions districts, and that arises because of so many candidates for the nomination. Only in the First and Seventh Districts have the First and Seventh Districts have the conventions been held and the candidates been put in nomination. In his own district, which is largely Democratic, Gen. Bragg stated that the primaries have all been held, and that a majority of the delegates are in favor of his renomination, as he understands it. The Convention is to be held in Sheboygan on the 2d of September, and consists of thirty-seven delegates, of which Gen. Bragg counts on a majority on the first ballot. He said that some of his opponents had made it quite lively for him in his own party, but he felt confident that he should come out all right.

right.
"How about Gabe Bouck?" queried the

"How about Gabe Bouck?" queried the reporter.

"Bouck is all right," said the General.
"He will be renominated and reëlected. Nobody can beat him, not even Senator Kelley, who has just given notice to the Republicans that he will not run."

The newspaper man here reminded the General that Gov. Smith carried Bouck's district last fall by about 900 majority.

"Oh, that was no test at all. The Democrats did not show themselves last fall. This year you will see a different result even in Wisconsin."

Wisconsin."
"Who will be nominated in the Second District?"
"I think Caswell on the part of the Republicans and Mr. Mulburger or George W. Bird on the part of the Democracy. We ought to carry the Second District," said the General, musingly, "but I suppose we will not."
"What are the prospects in the Milwaukee District?"

"What are the prospects in the Milwaukee
District?"

"I think Mr. Deuster has a sure thing in
that district. He has no opposition for the
nomination, is stronger than he was two
years ago, and will be elected."

"Has Gov. Pound any opposition in the
Eighth District?"

"None that I know of. Pound has made
an excellent Representative, and will be renominated and reelected.

"Then you are of the opinion, General,
that the delegation in the next Congress from
Wisconsin will be divided politically about
as it is now?"

"Yes; that is the way I figure it."

"Please tell me, General, before you go,
who is to be the next President of the United
States."

"I will tell you with the greatest pleasure."

"I will tell you with the greatest pleasure."

"I will tell you with the greatest pleasure,
—Gen. Winfield S. Hancock. He will carry,
in addition to the Solid South, the States of
New York, Indiana, Connecticut, and New Jersey."
Here the newspaper man smiled incredu-lously, and bade the General good day.

GRANT GOING HOME. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 24.—This afternoo

Gen. Grant and wife arrived here from Coloado, and left on the evening train over the Chicago & Northwestern Road for home, at Galena. The General was in excellent health and spirits, and has enjoyed his visit in Colo-rado. He leaves the last week of September for the East. DEATHS.

BUCKLEY-Aug. 24. Daniel Buckley, Jr., second on of Mary Wren Buckley and the late Daniel Buckley, aged is years and 5 months.

Funeral Toursday, Aug. 26, 8t1 p. m., from No. E7
Townsond-St., by carriages. Funeral Thursday, Aug. 26, 811 p. m., from No. 27 rownsend-st, by carriages.

BRANIGAN—Aug. 24, John Branigan, at the residence of M. Hennessy, 245 West Polk-st, of congestion of the lungs and prysipelas.

IF Lowell (Mich.) Journal please copy.

MCCARTHY—Aug. 24, 1830, Gertrude McCarthy, orongest daughter of Donnis and Margaret J. Mownley, at 301 Flubbard-st.

Funeral Thursday, Aug. 26, at 10 ecclock, by carriages to Calyary. Calvary.

18 Rochester and Watertown (N. Y.) papers please MUIR—William Muir, native of Paisley, Scotland, died Aug. 24, 1881, aged 58, Funeral from his late residence, 17 Dunning-st, Lake View.

13 Paisley (Scotland) papers please copy.

MARGONEY—Catherine, beloved wife of Michael Marooney (County Limerick, Parish Galbally), aged 6 years.

Funeral from residence, 63 Twenty-sixth-st, on

SINCLAIR—Tuesday, Aug. 24, at her late residence, 54 West Madison-st., Susan, wife of James Sinclair, 54 West Madison-st., Susan, wife of James Sinclair, 54 West Madison-st., Susan, wife of James Sinclair, 54 From residence to Graceland Cemetry by carriages. Friends please accept this only intimation, riages. Friends please accept this only intimation, and SQUAIR—At St. Edwards, Neb., Aug. 44 Frankia, Infant son of Hugh and Lizzie Squair, formerly of this city. STEWART-Aug. 23, at 9 p. m., at his late residence and South Desplaines-st., John P. Stewart, agest it

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BL

STA All of Sup The J. V

Ma Special is STAN P. T. JU Wanted, loads daily prior. Impr tend Bo est week 86 Ma

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

HERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE THIRD Ward Anxiliary Republican Club at Independent all, IE Twenty-second-st., this evening. Hall, R? Twenty-second-st. dispersions.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB
The ANGLO-AMERICAN CLUB
The ANGLO-AMERICAN
THE ANG Miscellaneous. HE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union occan arsday at 16 a. m. in Room 4, 148 Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

OUR SECOND GREAT Catalogue Auction Sale

FOR THE FALL SEASON OF 1880

BOOTS, SHOES. AND SLIPPERS

WILL BE HELD Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 9:30 a. m. promet. The great crowd of buyers at our Opening Sals, as well as those at previous sales, will bear lessimony to the truth of our assertion that our goods ARE SOLD.

Our sale as above will be a choice one: Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO...

214 and 216 Madison-st.

THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 9:30 a. m., AUCTION TRADE SALE

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, 100 Crates W. G., C. C., Rock. and Yellow Ware, a popen lots.
Full assortment of Glassware.
Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.
A line of Decorated Chamber Sets.

e of Decorated Chamber Serchants, ods Pucked for Country Merchants, GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctionee REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY COODS,
THURSDAY, AUG. 26, 9:30 A. M.
ONE THOUSAND LOTS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO. Auctioneer

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,

At 307 State-st., WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 25, At 10 o'clock,
We sell without reserve the entire

FURNITURE OF HOTEL Removed for convenience of sale, consisting PIANO, "Kimball," nearly new, Marble and Walnut top Chaml Sets, Pier Glasses, Carpets, Mattresses, Bureaus, &c., &c., &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctionee Regular Wednesday's Sale. 9:80 THIS MORNING.;

Furniture, Carpets, And General Household Goods. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,

ELEGANT FURNITURE RESIDENCE, 275 INDIANA-ST

Thursday Morning, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock.

Rich Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room FURNITURE. BRUSSELS CARPETS throughout the Fine CUT GLASS, China, and PLATED WARE.

TABLE and BED LINEN. Everything in the house strictly first-class and nearly new.

Sale without reserve: family leaving the city.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Ancioners.

By HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS, Our Sale on Wednesday Next, 25th, 10 a. m., SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF STAPLE Crockery and Glassware. 150 Crates and Casks. 1,500 Bris. Classware--all kinds. 200 Decorated Chamber Sets.

Goods packed by experienced packers.
HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS, Auctioneers. By CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO. WM. S. GOLSEN, Pres't. WM. A. BUTTERS, Aust'r. DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, &c., AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 9:30 o'd'k At our Sulescouns, 155 Lake-36. WM. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTIONS. Commonwealth Distribution Co. Their popular monthly drawings, news postponed have taken place regularly in the CITY OF LOUIS-VILLE, KY.,

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTYUCKY, according to a contract made with the owners of the Frankfort grast for a period of five years, occurred regularly on the LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH, Sundays and Fridays excepted.

DAY OF EVERY MONTH, Sundays and Fridays arcepted.

The United States Circuit Court on March I resched the following decision:

1st-That the Common wealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d-Its drawings are fair.

The management call attention to the liberal scheme which has met with such popular favor.

Read the following attractive pirces:

1 Prize. \$3(0.0) 100 Prizes \$10 es. 1 mm

1 Prizes \$100 each. 10,000 100 Prizes \$10 es. 1 mm

1 Prizes \$400 each. 10,000 100 Prizes \$10 esch 10.00 Prizes \$10 esch

1,80 Prizes.

Whole tickets, 22. Half tickets, 21. Z tickets, 21. Mole tickets, 21. Mole tickets, 21. Z tickets, 21. Mole tickets, 21. Mol ,900 Prizes

CANDY Send \$1, \$1, \$5, or \$5 for a sample retail box by express, of the bac Caodies in America, put up decaying antily and strictly pure. Bates to all Chicago. Address GUNTHES, Confectiones, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

KRANZ Fresh Every Day. Considered the BEST in the world. CARAMBLE a Specially Who lossed and Retail. To Ge of STATE of Wholesale & Ketali, Send for prise list, Goods sent 0: 0, 0, anywhere Sole agent for the "MULTIFORE Wigs made to order and warranted."

Bernhardt Wave.

The Company of the TRUNKS.

FINANCIAL DAY & FIELD.

NKERS AND BROKERS, 130 LaSalle-st. wembers of New York Stock Exchange, C. W. FIELD, JR.

Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co. ranged a General Banking Business.

Innect a General Banking Business.

In and Sell Brat-class Investment Securities.

In and Sell Brateliness.

In and Sell Brateliness

MINING CARDS. REFER WALKER SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, Silver Reef, Utah. opital, \$1,000,000; 100,000 Shares, \$10 each. S. Latham, President; F. A. Fogg, Treas-Osca No. & Drexet Building, New York. METSOLYTE SLIVER MINING CO.

Location of Mines, Leadville, Colorado, Opiul, \$10,000,000; TR.000 Shares, \$50 each. Principal offices, No. 113 Broadway, New York. PERLAND MINING COMPANY. Clear Creek County, Colorado. Orial, \$6,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$25 each.

Concernick President; E. W. Willett, Secretary. BON SILVER MINING CQ. Leastion of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado. Capital, \$10,000,000; 500,000 Shares, \$20 each.

B. Raberta, President; D. F. Verdenal, Secre-

Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. Organized under the Laws of Colorado. Mines on Breeze Hill, near Leadville.

RIL MINE GRANT CO. ages in Santa Fe County, near Santa Fe,

J. B. Chaffee and S. B. Elkins, Trustees. Principal office, No. 146 Broadway, New York. SINSON CONSOLIDATED MINING C Mines at Ten Mile, Summit Co., Colorado,

Capital, \$10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$50 each.
a D. Roberta, President; D. F. Verdenal, Secre-Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

VALLEY FORGE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY,
Bed Rock (near Prescott), Armona.
BEST BOOTH President. GALUSHA ANDERSON, Vice-President.

THE COURTS.

Judge Jameson yesterday morning granted the temporary injunction in the case of the Woman's Industrial Home vs. Crown, to prevent defendant from driving or walking grass complainant's premises. The bond as fixed at \$500. The motion was made Monday afternoon before B. D. Magruder, Master in Chancery, who, reported in favor of issuing the injunction, so no argument

The hearing of the habeas corpus case of Allis C. Olsen, charged with shooting Officer Owens, was concluded yesterday morning before Judge Jameson, and the prisoner dacharged, as he succeeded in proving to the Judge's satisfaction that he was at home and in bed at the time the shooting occurred.

DIVORCES. Fannie Marsch was married to Rudolph Marsch on the 5th of March, 1876, but it is alleged he fell in love with another woman and lived with her, deserting his wife in Oc-tober, 1879. Yesterday she filed a bill for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

Melissa J. Dadd complained that her hus-land, George H. Dadd, deserted her in 1876, after living with her nearly eleven years, and, as he apparently has no intention of returning she apparently has no intention of returning she wants a legal separation.

Michael G. Enright filed a bill for divorce from his wife Mary on the ground of describe and adultery.

Lastly, Caroline Harris, charges that her usband, Edwin R. Harris, was, in May, 183, convicted of embezziement, and sentened by Judge Booth to seven years at hard abor in State's Prison, and she feels that not

wor in State's Prison, and she feels that not wen the spirit of her marriage vows compels her to wait those long, weary years until his kalence expires.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a decree divorce to Mary A. Steele from Charles. A. Steele on the ground of adultery. The complainant is to have the care of her two shidren, and the defendant is to pay her \$,500 cash, indorse to her a note for \$2,000 made by W. W. Wallis, and convey to the children a lot 64 by 145 feet on Twenty-fourth street, Milwaukee.

James D. Robinson. Francis Letellier, T. Stewart White, and N. Fred Avery commenced a suit yesterday to recover \$5,000 of L.B. Boomer & Co.

Alian Shelden brought suit for \$2,000 against William H. Misick.

STATE COURTS. Theodore Washburn began a suit yesterday for \$1,000 against D. Matt Cutler. The Phœnix Mutual Life-Insurance Company commenced an action against John B. Legnard, claiming \$4,000.

The September calendar of the County Court will commence at General No. 1,876. Trial notices must be filed by Sept. 3. No cases will be put on calendar unless notices are filed.

PROBATE COURT.
In the estate of Edward Maguire the will Tas proven and letters of administration with will annexed were issued to Catharine Marnire. The estate is valued at about In the estate of Theodore Goring the will as proven and letters testamentary were issued to May Goring. The estate is valued at thost \$10,000.

In the estate of John N. Wood the will as proven and letters testamentary were issued to Harriet Wood. The estate is valued at about \$3,000.

seed to Harriet Wood. The estate is valued at about \$3,000.

in the estate of Edward Malloy letters of diministration were issued to Justin D. Glen. The estate is valued at about \$1,000.

in the estate of Francis Murphy letters of diministration were issued to Mary Murphy. The court adjourned last evening until \$45,000.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLARS. ORIA. Ill., Aug. 24.—The United Order Ancient Templars of Illinois held their inal Grand Council at Princeton the past During the session speeches were by the Rev. E. B. Barry, of Chicago, State Lecturer and Organizer of the Society, re elected officers of the Grand Temple of ois for the ensuing year: Grand Templar, br. G. W. Taylor, Princeton; Vice-Grand Templar, Miss Susie C. Skinner, Amboy; camplar, Miss Susie C. Skinner, Amboy; Gama Recorder, B. R. Coltrin, Mendota; Grand Resurer, Philo Castle, Mendota; Grand Chaplain, the Rev. F. A. Rec. Lyndon; Grand Marshal, Randall Smith, Princeton; Grand Guard, F. Carpenter, Mendota; Grand Guard, F. M. Purnie, Port Byron. A rase amount of important legislation was assed upon, having in view the advancement of the Order and the promotion of general temperance work. Five representatives are appointed to correspond with the many females of other States in regard to loading a joint meeting of Grand Temples at a carly date, to consider the advisability of smiring a Supreme Temple of the United Sets.

Taxation of Italian Titles.

The Italian Parliament has decided to tax are for the follows: Prince, 30,000 in Dute 60,000; Marquis, 20,000; Count, 15,000; Iron, 10,000; any other title, 5,000; crests, 700; any other title, 5,000; count, 15,000; count, 15,000;

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Decline and Are Active, Advance and Are Dult.

Foreign Exchange Heavy-Foreign Gold Afloat for America.

Chicago Banks Taking Gold from New York -Local Finances.

The Produce Markets Generally Weak-Grain Less Active-Stocks in Store.

An Early Advance in Provisions, Followed by Break in Prices.

FINANCIAL.

In the first hours of business, stocks were active on the declining movement of prices, but when, later in the day, there was a rally, the up-ward movement checked operations, and the market came to a standstill.
Changes in price were almost all small. C., C.,

C. & I. fost 2%, to 70%; Louisville & Nashville I. to 130; Northern Pacific made I, to 5i. All the other fluctuations were fractional. Burlington & Quincy made %, to 133%; Michigan Central %. to 96; Eric preferred ¼, to 10½; Ohio & Mississippi ¼, to 35½; St. Joe ¼, to 37½; the preferred l, to 82½; Pacific Mail ¼, to 41½; Hudson ¼, to 85½; Unión Pacific ½, to 94½; Iron Mountain ½, to 56½; Chattanooga 14, to 74%; Northern Bacific 15, to 30%; Omaha 14, to 44%; the preferred 14, to 82%; St. Louis & New Orleans 15, to 40; and Chesapeake & Ohio 16.

Rock Island lost 4, to 114: Morris & Essex 4. to 109/4; Illinois Central %, to 113; Erie 3, to 40%; Northwest preferred 4, to 120; St. Paul 4, to 76%; Reading %, to 23; Western Union ¼, to 106%; Atlantic & Pacific %, to 44%; Texas Cen-

tral 1, to 62; and C.; C. & I. C. 14, to 17%.

Chicago operators are buying stocks, though not in large quantities. There is very little selfing short, or to realize. New York brokers send their usual variety of views; some predict a further rise, others believe the way to make money is to sell short, and, if the market advances, sell more.

vances, sell more.

Eric second 6s opened at 88%, sold at 88% and 88%, and closed at the latter figure.

Railroad bonds in New York last week were fairly active, and the dealings were well distributed throughout the list, the principal activity, however, being in Eric seconds, Kansas Pacific consols, Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented, the Kansas & Texas issues, and the Denver & Rio Grande mortgages; Eric consolidated seconds rose from 90% to 90% fell off to 90 and econds rose from 90% to 90%, fell off to 90, and returned to 20%; Kansas Pacific consols fluctuated between 26% and 26, closing at the latter price; Kansas & Texas firsts sold up from 105% to 106, and closed at 105%; do seconds rose from 67 to 68, and reacted to 67%; Denver & Rio Grande firsts advanced from 104 to 104%, while do constructions receded from % to %1/2, and re-covered to %5%; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre was notably strong, on a brisk inquiry, and sold up from 94% to 98%, closing at the highest point. The greatest advance was in Ohio & Mississippi firsts (Springfield division), which rose 9 per cent; Marietta & Cincinnati firsts sold up 4 per cent, New Jersey Central Incomes 3½, International & Great Northern incomes 3. Mobile & Ohio first debentures 2½, Lake Erie & Western incomes and St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, class A, 214, and Chicago, Burlington & Quiney 7s. Iron Mountain firsts preferred incomes

firsts, 2 per cent.
Government bonds were higher. In New York
110 was bid for 4s, and 110½ was asked. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s, 98½ bid and 100
asked; the 4s, 100½ bid and 110½ asked; the 4½s, 111 bid and 111% asked; the 5s, 102% bid and 102% asked; the 6s, 104% bid and 104% asked.

Foreign exchange was dull and heavy. Sterling posted rates were 482% and 484%. Bankers' actual rates were 481 for 60-day bills and 483 for demand. For 60-day commercial bills for prompt and delivery this month, 479@479% was the market rate. For delivery all September, 4781/2@4791/4. Posted rates for Paris were 525 for sixty days and 5221/2 for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery, were 529 3,65284; for delivery three weeks, 5305284. For Commercial 60-day bills, prompt delivery, on Havre deliverable this month. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 530% @530; three weeks, 5314 @530. Bankers' bills on Germany were 28% for 60 days and 94% for demand; 60 day commercial bills, prompt, were 83;5:0965-16, and for three weeks' delivery, 93;4:
6985-16. Bankers' guilders on Holland were
39% for 60 days and 40 for demand; 60 days com-

British trade returns for July are of a highly favorable character. The imports have infigures for July, 1879, which were in turn nearly 16 per cent below those for July, 1878. The exports, on the other hand, show the large increase of 22 per cent on July last year; and the figures for that month were a little better than those

Between \$5,000,000 and \$7,000,000 of foreign gold are now on their way to New York. These imports are special operations, for the rates of foreign exchange do not permit the importation of gold as a profitable business undertaking. Exports from New York last week showed an unexpected increase. There was an increase of \$247,020 in exports over imports. The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week were \$9,369,772, against \$6,972,850 for the corresponding week in 1879, and the imports of merchandise \$9,082,752 (of which \$3,088,-711 were dry goods), against \$7,427,788 in 1879.
The exports of specie were \$60,282, and the imports of specie \$699,097. The total exports of produce from Jap. 1 to date are \$251,318.744, against \$197,785,418 for the corresponding period last year; imports of dry goods and general mer-chandise, \$320,454,569, against \$196,701,436 last rear, and exports of specie, \$5,351,229, against

\$11,680,281 last year. Of the \$3,000,000 in gold which has been forwarded to the West from New York to move the crops, \$2,000,000 was taken by one Chicago bank.
There are some signs that small banks in the interior are ordering silver dollars of, the Treasury, instead of sending to the Chicago banks for currency. The drain of gold from New York by the Western banks is likely to be the financial event of the season. The effect is certain to be felt in the money market there. Chicago bank clearings yesterday were \$5.500,000. New York exchange was \$1 per \$1,000 discount between banks. Loans were quiet at 325 per cent on call, and 527 per cent on time.

The following quotations of local se- were made on the Chicago Board:	curities
Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Water 7a 100	118%
Chicago Water 78, 32	152
Chicago water as, so	118
Chicago City 78, 92	122
Chicago City is, 25	104
Chicago City 45gs, 1900.	210
Cook County 78, '85	118
Cook County 58, 20	10036
Cook County 4508, 1900	104
COOK County 4508, 1340	104
West Chicago as, 90	110
Wast In at a last	210
West Park 78, '91,	*****
South Park (8, '90	*****
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 7s, Dak. Ex110%	11136
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 6s, 30 yrs.	106
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 6s, South. Minn.100	200
Chi. & Northwestern sinking funds, 68Wi	106
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, 1919 306	9134
Chi., St. P., Minn, & Omaba 68	100
Jacksonville Southeastern R. R. Ss	140
West Division City D. D. 70	10,134
West Division City R. R. 78	1000
North Chicago City R. R. Company 170	20074
West Division Railroad Company 3236	285
Chicago City Railroad Company	408/
Gaslight & Coke Company	
Traders' Insurance Company	425
Chicago & Calumet Dock Company 9	10
Chamber of Commerce	47
Chi., Burlington & Quincy R. B. stock133	134
Pullman Pulace Car Company	11514
Turnian extace car company	2007

The Lordon World asks the significant quint fion, is the financial empire of London per away from it? In the first half of this year the total working resources of the ten London joint-stock banks have decreased \$20,000,000,and this is but part of a movement that has been going on for years. There are signs that New York is wanting London hard in the race for commercial running London hard in the race for commercial

and financial supremacy.

On its retail side, the coal trade has little improvement to boast of, but, according to the Philadelphia Ledger, the wholesale side of the traffic is much improved. For each successive week for the past mouth or more the trade has steadily bettered.

118	Central, 60%; Erie, 42; seconds,
10034	11%. PARIS, Aug. 24.—Rentes, 85f 80
110	WWW. NEW
*****	MINING NEV
35555	NEW YORK.
11136	By the Mining Associated
106	NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Business
105	Exchange was active yesterday,
9134	tion of Chrysolite, which declin
100	material change in prices. The
10,134	quotations were;
1000	Amie 78 Belle Isl
255	Auburn
es.	Bye and Bye
	Barbee & Walker 5 Tuscaror
125	California
10	Obrysolite 6% Little Pi
134	Crowell 14 Lueerne
11516	Copper Knob 49 Butwer.s
	Huxili
ues-	Columbia 35 Placer
ssing	Columbia
the	Mexicun 1694 Rappahai
tale	Reverleds She Crunville

000 in the currency in circulation in this country in the last fiscal year.

During the year the United States gained \$141,000,000 in its stock of gold and silver; \$78,-000,000 by importation, and \$65,000,000 from the mines. The statistics of the Treasury and the National-banks show that \$40,000,000 of this has gone into the pockets of the people, and that the rest is locked up in bank and Treasury raults.

rest is locked up in bank and Treasury raults. In the same time the people have gained \$33,-800,000 in legal tenders at the expense of the banks and the Treasury. Besides this, the amount of National-bank notes in circulation has increased \$22,300,000. This makes a total of \$105,000,000 more money than in actual circulation now than a year ago. If we add to this the increase of \$41,500,000 in the amount of United States notes and coin in the banks, the total inflation amounts to \$147,000,000. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The for the closing quotations at the Stock Hale & Norcross. banks, the total inflation amounts to \$147,000,000. Mr. Cammack, who has just returned from

Mr. Cammack, who has just returned from Saratoga, is reported to have told his friends that any "bear" movement will have to be postponed until Sept. 1, when railroad earnings all over the country promise to fall off in earnest. All the sojourners at Saratoga and Newport this summer are, however, loaded up with stocks. Messrs. Travers, French, and Osborn hold large lines of Northwest common, and when asked what they are going to do with it they reply: "Sell, of course, on the first boom." they reply: "Sell, of course, on the first boom." But the boom does not come, and they are be-Catalpa.... Copper Falls... Franklin ginning to get impatient and wish they had got out like R. P. Flower and George Osgood, who cautiously pocketed the profit on their purchases

at 90 when the stock rose to par. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—There is quite a follow-ing of bears among the professional speculators here who do not tail to rush in to sell short whenever the market relapses into dullness. To this fact and the willingness of leaders of the bull movement to encourage the short interest may be attributed yesterday's weakness and a further decline in the earlier hours of to-day At the opening the disposition to sell was very marked, and the entire list in a few moment assumed a very depressed look. Erie was con-spicuous in the movement, owing to the announcement that the Delaware & Lacka-wanna is to be made a trunk line by wanna is to be made a trunk line by building a parallel route from Binghe nton to Buffalo. This project appears to be well founded, and Gould admits to day that he is treating with prominent capitalists to build the line. If built it will complete the Wabash system to tidewater, and it accounts for Gould's free sales of Eric along back, and the shaky appearance of this stock in the face of an otherwise strong market.

pearance of this stock in the face of an other-wise strong market.

About noon the bulls took the market in hand again, advancing prices materially, and the short sellers of to-day will probably be the early buyers of to-morrow. Hannibal was notably strong to-day, as were Omaha preferred, in which the quarterly dividend to be declared, next month is already in hand. Rock Island, Lackawanna, Chattanooga, and the Grangers declined in the morning, but recovered, and closed strong. Montank Gas Coal rose from 50 to 57.

To the Western Associated Press.

To the Western Associated Press. New York, Aug. 24,-Governments inactive

and strong.

Railroad bonds irregular.

State securities dull and nominal.

The stock market opened firm, but soon became weak, and prices fell off ½, to 1½ per cent.

Speculation was devoid of animation until about the second Board, when dealings became fairly seller and were characterized by a strong torus. the second Board, when dealings became fairly active gnd were characterized by a strong tone, which continued to the close, the improvement ranging from ½ to 2½ per cent, the latter in Haumbal & St. Joseph preferred, which, however, closed at a reaction of ½ per cent. Montank Coal opened at 45 and closed at 57 bid, and a big advance is predicted. The Evening Post notes this stock as "a feature of the miscellateous list." Other stocks brominent in the advance is the stock of the miscellated. neous list." Other stocks prominent in the advance were coul and Granger sharves, St. Paul & Omaha, Iron Mountain, Michigan Contral, Nashville & Chattanooga, New York Central, and Wabash Pacific.

Wabash Pacific.

The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for the third week in August were \$85,000, against \$28,000 for the same week last year. The earnings of the St. Paul & Omaha Railroad for the third week in August show a gain of

Transactions, 184,000 shares:
Central Arizona
Frie
Kansas & Texas. 2,300 St. Paul 17.0 Lake Shore. 2,300 St. Paul & Omaha 3,00 Lake Erie & Western 1.830 (Paul & Omaha 3,00
Michigan Central. 2.50 Wabash Pacific. 7.8 Montank Coal. 2.30 Western Union. 2.8
Northwestern 5.09 Denver & Rio Grande 2.0 Nashville & Chatta 5.03. Money market easy at 223 per cent, closin

at 2%; prime mercantile paper, 4%65%. Sterling exchange, sixty days, heavy at 481%; demand, 4893. Produce exports for the week, 87,254,000.

	New 58	Pacific 6s of '96125
	STATE	BONDS.
	Louisiana	Virginia 6s, old
	STO	CKS.
	C. P. bonds. 112 U. P. Brists. 113 U. P. Brists. 114 U. P. Inhol grants 115 U. P. Schinking fund. 115 Lebisha Wilkesbarre 121 St. P. & S. C. Brists. 106 Eriessecolids 165 Rock Island 115 Panama 125 Ciev. & Plitsburg. 125 Ciev. & Plitsburg. 120 Ullinois Central 112 C. B. & Q. 135 C. & Alton 117	Ontario & Western 234 R. C. R. & N. 688 R. C. R. & N. 688 Alton & T. H. 20 Do preferred 77 W. St. L. & P. 256 Do preferred 760 H. & St. Joe. 576 Do preferred 760 H. & St. Joe. 576 Do preferred 820 Iron Mountain. 620 St. Louis & San F. 85 Do preferred 76 C. St. L. & N. O. 255 Kansas & Texas 367 L. P. Stocks. 24 Central Pacific 304 Do preferred. 364 L. P. Stocks. 24 Louisville & N. 125 Northern Pacific 304 Do preferred. 520 Louisville & N. 125 NaShville & C. 770 L. & & A. 100 Houston & Texas 12 J. & R. G. 175 Ve extern Union. 1975 Atlantic & P. Tel. 41 Adams Express. 11 Adams Express. 11 Louisville & M. 125 D. & R. G. 175 Ve extern Union. 1975 Atlantic & P. Tel. 41 Adams Express. 11 Louisville 30 Louisville & M. 125 Lo
	Chesapenke & Ohio 18	fomestake 32
-	Mobile & Ohio	tandard 39 xeelsior 155 ittle Pittsburg 45 intario 22
. 1	, non	most.

Lake Eric & Western. 38 | BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
BOSTON. Aug. 24.—The stock market is dult and spiritless and presents no features of special interest.

In railroad bonds Boston & Albany 7s advanced & to 123; Union Pacific 6s declined from 1123; to 1113; Union Pacific 6s declined from 1123; to 1113; Union Pacific 8s from 1164; to 1154; Wisconsin Valley 7s sold at 149, as before; Rutland 5s at 65; Eastern 145s were steady at 165, and Little Rock & Fort Smith 7s at 1914.

In railroad shares Atchison closed steady at 1174; Chicago & West Michigan advanced from 68 to 685; N.Y. & N. E. from 295 to 395; Northern, from 105; to 103; Ogdensburg declined from 254; to 25; Chicago, Burlington & Sandusky & Cleveland, from 154; to 144; Endon Pacific, from 25 to 94; Old Colony, from 155; to 115; Eastern, from 123 to 1224; Boston & Lowell, from 914; to 91.

Bell Telephone closed at 78.

at the Mining with the excep-

mie 78	Belle Isle 80
uburn130	Columbia %
ve and Bye	Red Elephant 90
arbee & Walker 516	Tuscarora
attle Creek and	Calaveras 55
alifornia	Robinson 100
brysolite 8%	Little Pittsburg 440
rowell 14	Lueerno 16
opper Knob 49	Buiwer
menner	Imperial 57
ngili	Findles 29
olumbia	Placer 72
liver Nugget120	Tiogs
exicun	Rappahanock 22
asolck 814	Granville 16
onsoi'd Virginia420	Dahlonega131
oodshawllå	Manford 100
eciste1	Rising Sun
odie	Silver Cliff
a Crosse 66	Buckeye
The state of the s	m the mines to-day
Rullion receipts Ire	AH THE INITIOS TO-UR

ending Aug. 21, shipped \$75 tons of ore and sent 40,500 to san Francisco. Bulver, same time, shipped 303 tons of the mills; pulp asset, \$12.26; tride bullion, 1,410 ounces. This mine has disyear ago: Total barley Total all grades. Boston, Aug. 24,-Mining stocks closed:

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for rec ord Tuesday, Aug. 24: West Van Buren st. 12 ft e of Robey, 8 f. 226x 12 ft. improved, dated Aug. B [William L. Newman to James Spencer]. West Van Buren st. same as the aboye, dated Aug. 1s (James Spencer to Barbara Newman) Silver st. Po ft s of West Harrison, W f. 2s ft to alley, dated fur. 2s (John J. Young to Catherine Young). alley, dated Aug. 28 (1901) 3. 3 Mays.
erine Young)
Ewing st. 50 ft w of Jefferson, n f. 50x119 ft.,
dated Aug. 25 fd. C. and a. Salisbury to Catherine Quinn).
Pution St. n e cor of Jefferson, s f. 502-10x153 ft.,
dated Aug. 25 (Payid R. Fraser to Giennon and Bee).
Wabash av. 25 ft n of Fourteenth st., e f. 25x170
ft. improved, dated Aug. 19 (George C. Walker
T. H. Butchinson).

Walbash av, 25 ft n of Fourteenth st. e f. 22x170
ft. improved dated Ang. B (George C. Walker
to B. P. Rutchinson).
South Haisted st. 25 ft n of Thirty-seventh, w
f. 23x125 ft. dated Aug. 25 (Neil Mci Aughlin
Wo Intenay av, 15 ft n of Hirsch st. w f. 55x
155 ft. dated June 25 (M. & A. Schröeder to E.
Lang).
Beiden pince, 2125 ft e of Laurabee st. s f. 25x
150 ft. dated Aug. 25 (H. Schröeder to Joseph
Kerr)
West Thirteenth st. s e cor of Hoyne av, n f.
25x127tt, dated Aug. 17 (James W. Campbel
to F. Batugch. to F. Bastusch).

Broad st, 388 ft. s of Archer av. e f. 21x100 ft, thated Aug. 12 (C. A. Schelgran to Christian Ahnier).

Forty-seventh st. e of Woodlawn av. s f. 48x50 fit. dated Aug. M(estate of Daniel D. White to Mijo (j. Kelloug)

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock time last year:

	BECEIPTS.		BBIPMENTS.	
	1880.	£879.	180.	4829.
Flour, brls	4,380	8,487	6,000	8,09
Wheat, bu	127,177	166,482	25,177	401,67
Corn, bu	712,588	250.203	312,543	131,34
Oats, bu	120,544	100,943	116.125	81,387
Rye, bu	10,50	17,164	3,387	4.Ui
Barley, bu	16,720	12,000 201,175	45/2,187	6,83
Grass seed, hs	1,664,518	2.190 (00)	\$60,000	488.(28
Finxseed, as Broom-corn, bs		2,190,000	41,364	885,170
Cured ments, bs	188.100	565,210	4,788,686	5.88.34
Beef, tes	400,400	810,210	9,100,081	40
Beef, bris	*********		371	525
Pork, brls	250	137	754	1.01
Lard, Bs	25,100	223,702	374,960	615,7%
Tallow, 28	42,490	bc,917	282,561	260,510
Butter, 28	160,000	99,735	455,530	271,050
Live hogs, No	21.661	11.833	3,799	3,414
Cattle, No	5,300	5,301	/ 2,354	1,7%
Sheep, No	475	336	*11.07.11.1	307.000
Hides, Bs	223,780	190,815	287,285	307.000
Highwines, brls	201,740	155,430	270.143	6 55.1X
Wool, 168 Pointoes, bu	476	100,400	0111140	- 30,18
Coal, tons	19,122	17,835	1,775	1.90
Hay, tons	90	11,831	20	1,000
Lamber, m	17,188	24,652	8,00	8.12
Shingles, m		40.451	515	
Salt, brls		14.600	4.457	454
	200000		Company State of the last	

consumption: 9,923 bu wheat, 10,948 bu corn 3,238 bu oats, 2,277 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store

in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 1 amber wheat, 77 cars No. 2 red, 6 cars No. 2 winter, 23 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (118 winter); 3 cars No. 1 spring wheat, 128 cars No. 2 do, 18 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected (271 all kinds wheat); 788 cars and 45,100 bu No. 2 corn, 253 cars and 6,000 bu high mixed, 1 car new mixed, 46 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (1,089 corn); 49 cars white oats, 19 cars grade (1,089 corn); 49 cars white oats, 19 cars No. 2 mixed, 24 cars rejected (92 oats); 12 cars No. 2 rye, 5 cars rejected; 4 cars No. 2 bariey,

yesterday and less strong, some being quite weak. Grain was firm at the outset, owing to the understanding that the English feeling was steadier; but turned down later with free long offerings in the case of wheat, and reports of rain in a southerly direction to bein the fact of big receipts in depressing corn. Provisions were nervous. The transfer of 10,000 brls pork on the call (in one lot) at \$17.00 for September was widely regarded as problematical, and there were few who saw in it a reason for sustaining prices. Nevertheless pork advanced for October, but declined severely on subsequent months. The later feeling in lard was a heavy one, while meats were relatively stendy. and \$12.65@12.70 for November. Lard closed 15@ 20c lower, at \$7.80@7.85 seller September and \$7.92\(\frac{1}{2}\) for October. Short ribs closed 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) lower, at \$8.05 for September. Spring wheat closed 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) c lower, at \$8\(\text{Q}\)88\(\frac{1}{2}\) c for September and \$8\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{Q}\)89\(\frac{1}{2}\) for October. Red winter closed at 95c cash or for seller August. Corn closed 1614c lower, at about 394639%c for September and 39%e bid for October. Outs closed 1%c lower, at 26%c for August, 25%925%c for September, and 26%c for October. Rye was higher, closing at 77%c for next month and 78%c for October. Barley advanced to 78%c for September. Hogs closed weak, at a decline in packing grades of 10%15c. Cattle were more active and stronger. Sales were at \$1.70@5.00.

There was a light movement in staple and fancy dry goods and a fairly steady set of prices. Groceries were in good request at firmly sustained rates, coffees, sugars, and molasses showing special strength. No changes worthy of note were developed in the butter and cheese markets. Both were firmly held, though the not weather checked trading to some extent. Fish were quiet, with lake descriptions quoted lower. Dried fruits remain dull and most lines are easy. Blackberries, however, were higher, advancing to 84 @84c. The oil trade was active, with no

to 84.2834c. The oil trade was active, with no price changes excepting an advance to 39c in turpentine. Coal, bagging, leather, and pigiron were unchanged.

Lumber continues active and firm. The yard dealers are following the new list in making sales, and the cargoes offered at the sale docks soldom wait long for buyers. Shingles affoat were firmer. The hardware houses report a steadily growing business and a steady market for the staple articles. Wool remains quiet, and broom-overn is said to be Wool remains quiet, and broom-corn is said to be more freely inquired for. Timothy seed was active at the former range of prices, and flax-seed declined about to per bu. The offerings of green fruit, of domestic varieties especially, were large, and all sorts of prices were ruling on the street. Positive was not so plants, and on the street. Poultry was not so plenty, and

Lake freights were active at 5c for corn to Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 35c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55%c per 100 ibs for flour to Liverpool, 58%c

for do to Glasgow, 68% e for lard and meats to Liverpool, 55c for do to Antwerp or Bremen. The aggregated receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and Detroit were 27,000 bu. The corre-Louis, and Detroit were 27,300 bu. The corresponding shipments were 163,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 20,479 brls; wheat, 296,826 bu; corn, 176,300 bu; cats, 62,110 bu; corn-meal, 174 pkgs; rye, 13,100 bu; pork, 228 brls; beef, 8,110 brls; cut meats, 2,372 pkgs; lard, 1,244 tes; whisky, 420 brls.

bris.
Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 64,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu.
The following were among the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 7,515 bris flour, 48,208 bu wheat, 122,600 bu corn, 98 pkgs pork, 11,005 boxes meet, 2,734 cases canned meats, 5,198 pkgs lard, 284 bris beef, 37 bris tongues, 4,415 pkgs butter, 4,228 pkgs cheese, 988 bris tallow, 5,221 bris out-meal, 375 bris corn-meal, 371,342 ibs oil-cake, 1,750 lbs leather.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the even-ing of Saturday has and corresponding date a Total wheat. 1,669,948 844,075 8,183,881 2,263.014 Total oats. . 96,111 253,842 Vo. 2 rye..... 91.267 Total rye..... Hoges

rye, and an increase of 12,510 bu wheat, 6,676 bu arley. Total decrease 258,879 bu. The following were the aggregate receipts of the articles named in this city since the close of last year: 1,659,559 bris flour, 10,656,569 bu wheat, 59,967,306 bu corn, 10,331,611 bu oats, 880,534 bu rye, 1,230,104 bu parley, 34,933,441 lbs flax seed, 111,646,825 lbs hog meats, 47,623,227 lbs lard, 42,-244,332 lbs butter, 4,103,654 hogs, 857,683 cattle, 226,934 sheep, 43,196,171 lbs hides, 24,221,531 lbs wool, 1,610,997 tons coal, 854,063,300 feet lumber,

63,708

5,116,565

672,989 bris salt.

The following table shows the distribution of

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Outs.
Michigan Central. L. S. & M. S. P. F. W. & C. P. C. & S. L. Baltimore & Ohio Grand Trunk.	7.68 4,990 £ 200	27,040 8,104 1,524 36,741 6,747 51,113	\$9,428 56,140 35,765, 41,680 16,583 34,771	101,276 131,304 60,708 11,24 51,25 88,96
Toisl rail. By canal. To Bufalo. Io Erie To Port Haron. To Montreal. To other ports.	12.0.6	131,414 8,968 255,610		
Totals.	42.683	448,652	2,941.2%	425,758

lour reduced to wheat from Atlantic ports, New Orleans, and Montreal for the week ending Aug. 18. Also corn:

Great Britain. 91,201 20,863 50,531 ...6;276,051

Some of our thinkers express the opinion that. in yiew of such enormous exports, the great bulk going to British markets, the merchants of both London and Liverpool will be very much disinclined to advance values on themselves. When we bear in mind that the balance of the exporting world have large quantities for sale, the English merchants will not purchase merely to put it into store. And, again, the balance e trade being so very beavy against Great Britain that they are obliged to remit balances in specie. and the quantity of grain atlant destined to Great Britain increasing so largely, they, as merchants, will not be forced into our markets to supply themselves at our dictation of prices. The buyers of flaxseed decided yesterday to make the outside limit of the percentage of dirt allowed in flaxseed 7½ per cent, instead of 8. They propose to deduct %c per bu for every 2% per cent of dirt over 7%, and to declare unmer-chantable all seed that has over 15 per cent of impurities in it. They hope such an agreement as this will induce the country shippers to send the seed forward in better condition.

The Board of Trade decided yesterday, by a vote of 615 against 63, to discontinue after-noon sessions in future,—that is, to have the

An English house was asked yesterday by cable if it were probable that the markets in Great Britain could be turned by an advance here. The reply was to the effect that it would be about as difficult to do it as to change the course of the River Alpheus. Pshaw! that was nothing. Heroules managed that and the River Peneus, both at once. The killing of the Lernean Hydra was quite as difficult as the cleansing of the Augean stables, and Keene accomlast year. The parallel may be pursued yet a sittle further. The bear element, like the mid-dle one of the heads, is immortal.

There is no reason to doubt that the big wheat movement at Toledo and St. Louis, especially the last named city, is in great part due to systematic cutting of rail rates in their interest. There is a direct cut of about 3c below fair competitive rates, while those to this city are held up strongly if not well. People who claim to know say that J. G. is deliberately spiting

BREADSTUFFS.

FIGUR—Was dull almost to inactivity. The weakness in wheat made flour buyers hold off, except a few local purchasers of small lots. The sales were limited to 225 bris winters on private terms; 225 bris double extras at \$1.064.01. Total, 839 bris. Export flours were quoted at \$1.064.05 for patents; and 35 bris extras at \$1.064.01. Total, 839 bris. Export flours were quoted at \$1.064.05 for good to choice extras.

OTHER MHASTUFFS—Were in fair demand, but easier. Sales see it cars bran at \$2.560.00: 4 cars middlings at \$1.064.00; and 2 cars wheat-screenings at \$1.064.05. Coarse for mean was nominal at \$1.06 per too no track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, and rather weak, decliming to from the latest prices of Monday, and closing tame. The British markets were quiet, and easier on cargoes. They were, however, maderation to be steadier for wheat in store, and this caused relatively firm feeling here early, especially as our receives continue light, and those at other pumper of sellers increased, the weakness in corn nelping to bring them out in force. The trading seemed to be chiefly local, and a good deal of fong wheat was placed on the market. The report that the Russian wheat harvest is the poorest ever experienced since the famine vear of 155 produced attale effect, as is was doubted by some, and others believed the fact finds a full offset in a better yield in other countries outside the United States. Seller Soptember sold at \$55,000.00 at 10.050 at the closer. Seller Soptember sold at \$55,000.00 at 10.050 at the close at 10.050 at 10

and then the market declined 1611/c, closing at 913/c red at 18-361 L30 ha do at 26-7 10 by No. 7 withor at the part with our do not access and 4 100 by No. 7 mixed at 50-855. Total, 25/30 on. Also about by No. 7 mixed at 50-855. Total, 25/30 on. Also about by No. 7 mixed at 50-855. Total, 25/30 on. Also about by No. 7 mixed at 50-855. Total, 25/30 on. Also about his holest prices of Monday. The Boat are of the latest prices of Monday. The Boat are of the boat and hatest prices of Monday. The Boat are of the boat are of the same and the same of the same and the same and the same and reports of rain to the southward, with skies that the read and ebuyers hold of for lower prices. The recent sharp advance was based upon fears that the rowing corn has been mine in but on 10 lower prices. The recent sharp advance was based upon fears that the rowing corn has been mosture be supplied. Some said, however, that the ears will not now fill ontwhere the revenues of the one of the for a secure report of the proposition of the form where previously stunted. The offerings of spot corn were large, and shippers did not seem anxious to be easile Seller Actober opened at 25-26. Sold as at the declined to 25-26. The case of 25-26. Not as the declined to 25-26. The architecture of 25-26. The case as a state of the same and the same 87,586 TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Trade is reported better, and the feeling firm. The dry weather continues, and the crop, especially in this State, is said to be looking hadly. Quotations: was against active trading, and the volume of sale was comparatively light. Prices, however, remaine firm, the supply being light and the current

BAGGING-There was a firm and steady market for goods in this line. Trade was active, as to be expected at this season of the year. We quote:
Stark. 236 Burlaps. 12 614
Brighton A. 35 Gurnies, single, 1366-44
Outer Greek. 21 Gunnies, double 22 624
Lewiston. 225c Wool sacks. 45 660
American. 215 CHEESE-There was no pronounced change in the situation of the cheese market. Trade remainer quiet, but the further advance in the Liverpool quo

Codish Dressed.
Herring Holland, F keg
Herring Scaled, F box
California salmon. & oris
FRUITS AND NUTS—Slack
Jump, advancing to S46836c.
short, as a result of the dry
market remains dull, and not;
POREIG

Policis.
Figs, layers
Turkish prunes, old.
Turkish prunes,
Raisins, layers
Raisins, London layers
Raisins, Valencia.
Raisins, Joose Muscatel.
Zante currants.
Chron.
DOMESTIC

Patent cut-leaf..... Crushed...... Powdered. Gramulated standard..... Do, not standard..... A standard....

Nutriness. 95 dis11A) —Was steady and quiet. The local trade is
supplied with new hay, but it is not considered fit to
stip. Oid is scarce. Quotations: 123.06 RAB
No. 1 timothy, \$\pi\$ ton. 123.06 RAB
No. 2 timothy, \$\pi\$ ton. 123.06 RAB
Lyland pratire. 13.06
No. 1 prairie. 13.00
No. 1 prairie. 13.00

alvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28... have to be kept on ice, as the hot weather soon spons them.

SEDS—Timothy was fairly active at \$1.3562.15, prime closing at \$2.05. Considerable of the seed arriving is delivered on August sales, and does not appear on the market. Finy declined it per bu, selling at \$1.148.15, the outside being the price of cash, and september sold at \$1.15, October at \$1.185. Clover was quet at \$1.806.05.

SALE—The demand continues good at the current large. Conrae sait, per bri. 1.25
Dairy, without sacks 2.002.30
Dairy, without sacks 2.002.30
Ashton dairy, see sack 3.00
WHISKY—Was in fair demand at the advance of Aus. 25, Sales were reported of 5:0 bris finished goods on the basis of \$1.10 per gailon for highwinos.
WOOL—Was quiet and Brm. Manufacturers are not buying freely, and Eastern dealers are also holding off. The stock is firmly held, and dealers expect an active trade in the autumn:
Goos to shouse medium jub. 45650 Medium unwashed fleece...... Madium washed fleece....... Fine and coarse washed fleece. LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO

Tuesday. 9.20 45,151 1.775
Same time hast week. 7,25 48,295 3,266
Shipments
Monday. 2.364 3,769
The number of cattle imported into Great Britain
from the United State of America in the first twentysix weeks of the following years, will show the enormous increase which is going on in the trade: In that
part of 1875 there were 75 head imported; in 1876 there
were 7; in 1877 there were 4,226; in 1876 the number
rose to 18,688; in 1870 it was 37,722; and in the corresponding period of the present year the numbers are ponding period of the present year the numbers are shown to be 73,320.

sponding period of the present year the numbers are shown to be 73.32.

The Canada Globe (Toronto) complains that the steamship companies trading to Montreal charge 25 to £5 lbs per head for freight of cattle across the Atlantie, whilst the same service is performed by the lines trading from Boston and New York to Liverpool and London for £3 lbs per head. This is discount on the privilege of sending Canadian cattle inland. How then is the consumer to be honelized or the producer either? The middle men take all the advantage.

CATTLE—There was a better feeling in the market yesterday than one the day before, thou the local and Kasterday than one the day before, thou the local and Kasterday than one the day before, thou the local and Kasterday they cylined more inclination to invest, and under the ingreased demand there was a perceptible stifiening of prices. In the case of simpling and export sieers the change did not amount to a quotable advance, but Taxans were readily saidly at prices better by loc per life its than it was possiple to obtain on Monday. The fresh receipts were liberal, and there was a intitle or nothing in excess of the demand, and the closing prices were apparently as tirm as the opening. The quality was a good average. A number of fine droves were offered, the best of which were year, being paid in a single instance only, but the bulk of the supply was made up of common and medium grades and Foxas grass cattle. Sales to shippers was principally at \$2.50c.2.5, though lighter varies as principally at \$2.50c.2.5, though lighter foures.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450

range:

SHEEP SALES.

No. Av. Price:

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 24.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 2.632; trade for Northern for quick as last week although prices were well sustained. Western cattle by higher; sales of choice at \$2.267.50; extra, \$3.559.50; extra, \$3.559.50; hird quality, \$6.0026.50; second quality, \$6.0026.50; third quality, \$6.0026.50; second quality, \$6.0026.50; hordern dessed hogs, \$6.00.

HOUSE—Western live fat swine, \$5.5025.75; Northern dressed hogs, \$6.00.

REAL STATE AND LANDS—Receipts, \$5.575; market for sheep steady; sales in lots at \$2.259.400 each; extra, \$1.5025.00; lambs, \$4.5026.30.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 21.—The Price Current reports:
CATTLE—Receipts 1,69; shipments 739; market quies
and weak; native shippers, 8,30-64-25; native stockors
and feeders, 2,20-25; maive cows, 31,00-2-75; grass
Texas, 31,75-92-75.

HOUS—Receipts, 2,20-4; shipments, 418; market
steady; choice, 34,70-34-75; light shipping and mixed
packing, 64,50-64-55.

CINCLINATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Hogs.—Firm; common, \$4.19 94.75; hight, \$4.55-5.19; packing, \$4.395.35; butchers, \$5.355.50. Beccipt, &6; shipments, 65. INDIANAPOLIS.

The cargo market was quiet yesterday, little lumi arriving. A few sales were made at the recently-proved prices. Shingles were quoted driner and qu

	-
mle at the advance. Shingles appear to have taken	
turn this year that has surprised many. They bro	
turn this year that has surprised many. They bro	
down in price in the spring, but have steadily s	IG
vanced since. The production is said to be small	er
or no larger, than in recent years, while the sal	le
have been larger. Lath were firm. Following is t	h
Not of an are quotations: "	
Green piece stuff	5
Green common inch 9.50 @10.5	
Green medium 11.00 @14.5	
Green good inch 15.00 @18.0	ņ
Standard shingles 2.30 6 2.2	ò
Extra shingles 2.40 @ 2.5	5
Lath. Lo21/2@ L6 The yard-dealers report a brisk outward moveme	mi
in all grades. The shipments continue large, and t	b
local trade is good. The shipments for the year	te
date are 23.000 m feet larger than last year in the sal	m
time Phose of shingles are also larger (hintuite)	ns
First and second clear, 3 inch	.0
First and second clear, 3 inch. 45 First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch. 45 First and second clear, 12604 inch. 57 Third clear do. 33	.0
First and second clear, 1461% inch	
Third clear do	u
Third clear do	
	Lik
Common dressed siding	Lik
	.OX
	,(A
A stock boards, low 12 inch. rough S. West.	
O stock boards, 10-12 inch. 23.00 677.	50
Pencing, first quality. 12.508 is. Fencing, No. 2 12.508 is.	
Fencing, No. 2	.00
Common boards	.00
Dimension stuff	5)
	100
Pickess, flat, rough, and good 2 ma 2	25
Shingles, standard and choice	90
Shingles, extra 3.1966 3.	25

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24-11:33 a. m.-FLOUR-No. 1, 11s Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune 66; No. 2, 28 50; at GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 6d; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 7s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn-New

No. 1, 5s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 65s. Lard, 44s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—Evening.—COTTON—Essier

to 73-156/74d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and ex-

Joseph G. Corn—Acw Western mixed, 55 tol.

LARD—American, 44s.

CHESSE—Fine American, 62s.

RECEIPTS (the past three days)—Wheat, 257,000 qrs;

YARNS AND FABRICS at Manchester firmer, but LONDON, Aug. 24.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-268@

NTWERP, Aug. 24.—PETROLEUM-23%f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Tride:

1 Tride:

1 Tride:

1 Tride:

1 Tride:

1 Tride:

1 Tride:

2 Tride:

2 Tride:

2 Tride:

3 Tride:

4 Tride:

4 Tride:

4 Tride:

5 Trid

NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 24 GRAIN—Wheat—Winter wheat more active, chiefly in the speculative line, but at variable and generally easier prices, in several instances showing a decline, options on No. 2 red having receded 14:61c; 133,000 bu No. 2 red at \$1.0861.083; bu No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring at \$1.0001.05. Corn quite active, but unsettled as to values, leaving off weak at a further partial reduction of about ½c. Onts pressed for sale and quoted decidedly lower, generally 162c, in instances & per bu. closing throughout heavily on a moderately active business; No. 2 Chicago quoted at the close at 40641c. Dye dull; No. 2 Western, September and October delivery, quoted at \$5c.

Treasers, expeciment and Colorer under specula-ity of the color of the color of the color of the color of the treasers of the color of OW—In fair demand; 175,000 lbs at 65,665/c.

R—Raw in less demand on the previous basis of for fair to good retluing Cuba. centrifugal reak; refined moderately sought. Cut-loaf at 195,6105/c.

HTS—Business on a moderate

euoted at 1956-195c.

**Presights—Business on a moderate scale and indicative of little further change as to rates, whether on berth or elevator contracts. Accommodation for grain in most favor, but the demand even in this connection is not at all urgent. For Liverpool—30 bris flour, 2562s 6d; mostly through freight, and by export steamers as low as 2562s 136d; 18,000 bu do at 65d per 60 lbs. 34,000 bu do at 65d per 60 lbs. at 65d per 60 lbs; 34.000 but do at 95d per 60 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

**New York, Aug. 24.—Cottrow—Steady at 1115-169 121-16c. Fatures firm; August, 12.04c; September, 12.5c; Cotober, 15.8c; November, 10.5c; December, 15.5c; January, 19.78c; February, 19.39c; March, 11.96c. Flotue—Heavy; receipts, 32.000 brls; shipments, 3.00 brls; super State and Western, 58.48s4.01; common to good extra, 81.28s4.55; extra Ohio, 81.20s6,55; white wheat extra Whole, 81.20s6, 91.20s6,55; white whole, 91.20s6,55; extra Ohio, 81.20s6,55; extra Ohio, 81.20s6,55; extra Ohio, 81.20s6,55; extra Ohio, 81.20s6,55; extra Ohio, 81.20s6,65; extra Ohio, 81.20s6,65

BUTTER-Firm at 14%23c. CHEESE-Stronger and quiet at 2@11%6.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 24.—Floure—Quiet but steady; Minnesota extras, old stock, medium, \$4.756

&00; do, fresh ground clear, \$5.75; do, straight, \$6.006

&75; Ohio do new wheat, \$5.50; Illinois do, \$6.50; Indian do, choice, \$8.573; Minnesota patent process, \$7.006,7.75. Rye-flour scarce at \$4.73.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and depressed; rejected, \$762,810; No. 2 red, August, \$1.005 bid, \$1.007 asked; September, \$1.00 bid, \$1.007 asked; September, \$1.00 bid, \$1.007 asked; October, \$1.08 bid, \$1.808 asked; Overmber, \$1.00 bid, \$1.007 asked; Corn—Local lots in demand; futures duil; yellow Western, on track and in grain depot, \$4600 bid, \$1.007 asked; Significant of the signific HEESE-Firm; creamery, 114@115c; fair to good.

CHRESE-Firm; Cresned, 22dc bid.
PERMOLEUM-Firm; refined, 22dc bid.
Wattsky-Firm at \$1.12.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 4,930 bris; wheat, 80,000 bn; corn, 4,000 bn; oots, 12,000 bn.
BHIPMENTS-Wheat, 43,000 bn.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. Md., Aug. 24.—FLOUR—Dull and lower for high grades: Western super, 84.00@3.75; extra, 84.00

4.75; family, 85.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower, but steady at decline; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and August.

10.05(@1.05/5; September, 81.05/661.95). Corober, 81.05/6

1.05/6: November, \$1.05/661.95. Corober, 81.05/6

1.06/661.95. September, \$1.05/661.95. October, \$1.05/6

STANCE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE

teady. RECEPTS—Flour, 2,838 brls; wheat, 531,222 bu; corn, 552 bu; cats, 3,455 bu; rye, 125 bu. Suirments—Wheat, 44,445 bu. Sales—Wheat, 530,000 bu; corn, 66,951 bu.

New Orleans, Aug. 24.—Flour—Quiet but stendy; imperfine, \$1.0062.25; XX, \$4.0064.25; XXX, \$4.5064.75; pperfine, \$4.004.25; AA, \$4.004.25; AAA, \$4.004.25; bigh grade, \$4.87\cdot 6.75.
GRAIN-Cor., firm at 60.65c. Oats firmer at 30.40c.
CORS-MEAL-Dull and lower at \$2.27\cdot .
HAY-Scarce and firm; prime held at \$19.006.20.00; holee, \$2.006.20.00. 2.086.25.00.
10.NS-Pork scarce and firm; held at \$16.50.
1 but steady; tierce, \$8.675.69.25; keg, \$8.75.
1ts firm; shoulders, %6.605.00. Bacon-De-and market firm; shoulders, %6.60; clear rlb,
r, 10%c. Hams-Sugar-curod steady; can-6212%c. ar and market firm: snounders seady; cansar, 1956. Hams—Sugar-oured steady; can11562 1256.

KY—Steady: Western rectified, \$1.000 L.R.
EHES—Coffee active and firm; Rio cargos,
ty to prime. 13456 1556. Sugar quiet; prime to
weak; kettle, \$566 1556. Sugar quiet; prime to
weak; kettle, \$566 1556. vollow ciarried, 1956.
sea dull and nominal. Rice steady with a
emand; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, \$6656.

X—Quiet at 70c.

ETARY—Sight exchange on New York, \$2.50 per
premium; steming exchange, \$3.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 21.-FLOUR-Moderately GRAIN-Wheat steady; opened and declined 1940 hard nominal; No. 1 Milwaukee, 934c; No. 2 do. 905c; August, 904c; September, 889c; October, 894c; No. 3 do, nominal; No. 4 do nominal; rejected nominal. Corn declined 4c; No. 2 at 375c. Oats lower; No. 2 at 27c. Rye dull and nominal; scarce; No. 1 at 765c. Barley weaker; No. 2 apring, 754c.
PROVISIONS-Drooping; mess pork, 516.70 cash and September; \$16.90 October. Prime steam lard, \$7.96 cash and September; \$6.00 October.
HOGS-Dull at \$4.7665.00.
RECKIPTS-Flour, 7.000 bris; wheat, 18,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

7,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 2,300 bu; oats, 3,500 bu ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS. Aug. 24.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 red. 38c cash; 3746

384c August; 9134630c September; 2934620346 October; 29346303c November; 9134620366 October; 20346304c cash; 235c August; 20462036c September; 374638462346 October; 2046 November; 204620346 December. Oats steady at 27c cash; 25c September; 27c October; 204c the year. Hye higher LEAD-Quiet at Oic.

LEAD—Quiet at 4%c.
BUTTER—Speady; dalry, 30230.
EGGS—Lower at 36 lbc.
WHISKY—Steady at 84.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing at \$15.75. Dry sait
ments nominally unchanged. Bacon firm at \$6.40s
1.50s(2.60s(2.55s). Lard nominally lower.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat \$2,000 bu: corn,
7,000 bu; oats, 13.000 bu; ryc, none; barley, 2,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 bris; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; ryc, none; barley, none.

LOUISVILLE. firm at 11½c.

FLOUR-Demand fair and market firm; extra, \$3.25

\$3.75; extra family, \$3.75@4.75; A No. 1, \$4.75@5.00;

choice fancy, \$6.00@6.23.

GRAIN-Wheat dull at \$5@88c. Corn steady, with a

air demand; No. 2 white, 45644c; do mixed, 42c. lats dull; No. 2 white, 31c; do mixed, 50c. Rye teady; No. 2, 80c. HAY—Dull and unchanged at \$10.00314.00. PROVINSIONS—Pork active, but lower at \$15.50. Lard lower; prime steam, \$960. Bulk meats—Demand fair, but at lower rates; shoulders, \$960; clear ribs, \$960; clear ribs, \$960; clear, \$10.60. Hams—Sugar-cured, \$1260.

WHISKY-Active and firm at \$1.08. BOSTON BOSTON, Aug. 21.—FLOUR.—Duls; Western superfine, 3.5064.00; winter wheats: Ohlo. and Michigan, \$5.256 75; spring wheat patents, \$6.5068.75; winter do, \$6.006

GRAIN—Corn unsettied; mixed and genow, ordere. Oats in good demand and firm; No. 1 and extra white, 4564%; No. 2 white, 4565556; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 456461; No. 1 and extra white, 45646; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 456464; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 km; No. 2 mixed and No.

GRAIN-Corn unsettled; mixed and yellow, 57@50c.

SHIPMENTS-Flour, 1,300 bris; corn, 89,000 bu. TOLEDO. TOLEDO. O., Aug. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan, 36c; amber Michigan, 36c; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, 364c; August, 36c; September, 964c; October, 885c; No. 3 red Wabash, 36c; No. 2 red mixed, 334c. Corr dull; high mixed, 445c; No. 2, spot and August, 45c; September, 434c; October, 434c; No. 2 white, 435c. Oats steady; No. 2, 31c cash; do September, 35c. 3)c. 1: Wheat quiet; No. 2 red Wabash, August, eptember held at 97c, 96)4c bid; sales, October, 26%: September held at 970, 25 red Wabash, August. 97%: November, 38c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 285,000 bu; corn, 112,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu. 6,000 bu. Shipments-Wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. O. Aug. 24.—COTTON—Strong at 111/6.
FLOUR—Easier, but not quotably lower.
GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 amber, 92c; GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 amoer, we; No. 2 red winter, 96c. Corn active and firm; No. 2 mixed, 45c. Oats active, firm, and higher; No. 2 mixed, 31½632c. Rye—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 at 85c. Barlev strong; No. 2 fall, 95648c. Phovisions—Pork quiet at \$5.00. Lard dull and drooping; 8.7365.00. Bulk meats dull and nominal; held at \$6.0069.00. Bacon in fair demand; \$6.7562.706 WHISKY-Higher at \$1.09. BUTTER-Firm and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

Special Diplates to the Calcago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—The Price Current reports: GRAIN—Wheat.—Receipts, 32,883 bu; shipments, 15,856 bu; market weaker; No. 2, cash, 75/4c; September, 39/c. Corn—Receipts, 1028 bu; shipments 3,650 bu; market steady; No. 2, cash, 28c; September, 25/4c. DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT. Mich., Aug. 34.—FLOUR—Firm at \$4.75@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 1 white, 95%c: August, 95%c: September, 96% o asked; October, 95%c; November, 90%; No. 2 white, 82%c.

RECKUTS—Wheat, 42,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 58,000 bu. BUYFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales ,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1.04. Corn unsettled and

easy. Oats scarce and nominal.

Canal Freights—Wheat 6%c and corn 6c to New York.

PEORIA, Aug. 24.—GRAIN—Corn quiet: high-mixed, 384,666384c; mixed, 386,384c; sales of mixed for October at 384c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 234,623c. Rye firm, No. 2, 70c; sales for August at 794c. Highwines—Firm at \$1.00. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat steady to 2 red, 22@32\\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Corn steady at 41\(\text{0.11}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Oats

OSWEGO, Aug. 24.-GRAIN-Wheat steady. Corn-Irm; Duluth, 49@50c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—WOOL.—Dull; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 456-86c; extra, 456-86c; medium, 476-85c; coarse, 40c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 386-42c; medium, 476-4756c; coarse, 40c; washed combing and delaine, 426-35c; unwashed do, 33-35c; tubwashed, 456-30c; pulled, 356-45c.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Business rather less active with package houses owing to the prevailing warm weather. Cotton goods in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Prints in fair request and dress ginghams active. Dress goods doing fairly. Clothing woolens quiet. Foreign goods in irregular demand, but fancy dress fabrics selling fairly.

PETROLEUM. PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—PETROLEUM—Active: crude ower at \$1.114 at Parker's for shipment; refined, 94c, Philadelphia delivery. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24.—PETROLEUM-Steady; standard white, ID test, IDc.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 194c; low middling, 114c; good ordinary, 10c; net re-ceipts, 440 baies; gross, 650; exports coastwise, 2,277; sales, 1,65; stock, 29,751.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Aug. 24.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—

Quiet at 3314c. NAMES OF STATES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 23.—Ohio is a Mo-

nawk word, signifying "Beautiful River." 'Io," in composition, expresses the beauty f the object,-thus: Ontar-io, "Beautiful Lake,"-etc. The Mohawk name of the river has been perpetuated, and from it the

When the old Northwest Territory was divided into three Territories, one was called Indiana. Its derivation needs no explanation It may be well to state, however, that Columbus, thinking he had reached the East Indies when he discovered America, called the natives Indians. The word Indian, therefore, is not of American, but of Eastern

therefore, is not of American, but of Eastern origin.

The early French voyagers found on the banks of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers a powerful confederacy of Indians styling themselves Illini,—signifying "perfect and accomplished men," or "men of full age, in the vigor of their strength." This was in distinction to all surrounding tribes, whom they stigmatized as barbarians. From this confederacy the Illinois River derived its name, and from it the State.

The Illinois Indians called Lake Michigan Missi-gami; the Miamis, who were an allied tribe. Misci-gon,—meaning "Great Lake." The French and English, with slight orthographic modifications, retained this nomenclature; and the State derived its name from the take.

the fake.

Kentucky, signifying "at the head of the river," is an aboriginal word from the Shawnee dialect. The Kentucky River was much used by this tribe in their extensive migrations from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. From this river the land in its vicinity, and eventually the State, derived its name.

name.

Missouri is derived from Massorites, the name of a large branch of the Sioux Indians, who dwelt at the mouth of the Osage. The Indians called the Missouri River Pekitonoui, meaning "Muddy or Yellow River"; but the French called it the River of the Massorites, or Missouris; and hence the name of the State.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 24.—The plan f erecting water-works for this city has now become a certainty. C. T. Wiley & Co.

have presented bids to the city for putting up works this year, and the contract will probably be awarded them. Cleanse, whiten, and beautify the skin with MARINE NEWS.

Grain Freights Steady and Coarse Freights Firm.

Harbor Work at Toronto-Coal Carrying on Lake Ontario.

The Authorities at Washington Revise an Edition of Rules.

Local and General Notes from All Points of the Compass.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.
Yesterday grain freights were firm, with the following charters: Schooners American Union, Parana, Maria Martin, S. V. R. Watson, A. G. Morey, Ogarita, propellers Fairbank, Davidson, Colorado, al- corn at 5c; Young America, rye at 5%c; propeller Commodore, corn through; propeller J. Fisk, wheat (part load). To Sarnia—Propeller Lowell, corn through. Capacity, 24,000 bu wheat, 430,000 bu corn, and 16,000 bu

Coarse freights have advanced to \$2 to Mus

At a meeting of the Seamen's Union last evening it was resolved that wages shall be in the future \$2.25 per diem. The above information s accredited to Richard Powers, President of the organization.

Among the arrivals yesterday was the schoon-er Chandler J. Wells, with her jibboom carried At last the steam canalboat Montauk is raised and booked for repairs at Miller Brothers yard. The cost to the Buckeye will be about \$4,000. Only two vessels remained at the lumber mar-ket unsold last evening.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

TORONTO HARBOR WORK.

The dredge has commenced work at the Western gap. In reference to this work it may be said that Capt. Paul received instructions to bore through the sandbar at a distance of about 600 feet to the southward of the Queen's whart for the purpose of finding how much water could be had clear of the rock. The boring has been finished, and the result of the test shows that fifteen feet can be obtained. A report to that effect has been forwarded to Ottawa, and so the matter rests at present; but practical men say that any attempt to put a channel through at that point during the present season would be a mere waste of money. It could not possibly be completed, and the shifting of the sands during the winter months would fill in the cut be-fore spring. In addition to this, it would undoubtedly tend to lessen the width of the al-ready too narrow channel. The general opinion of those who have made the subject a study is then in a sou'westerly direction out into the lake, which would give a current strong enough to carry out the sand that at present encroaches yearly on the channel. Some such step will have to be taken, and that very shortly, or the narbor of Toronto will soon be available to ves sels of the stonehooker class only.

COAL-CARRY ING ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Vessel-men, as a rule, seidom do more than pay expenses in carrying coal to this port, and, as they have barely done even that this season, the following figures may be of interest to them. The receipts by water last year were smaller than for the two previous years, and amounted to 125,008 tons. Of this quantity 71,857 tons were received up to the 20th of July, while this year only 47,078 have been received up to the same date. This would leave 78,829 yet to be imported, and, as stocks were light in the spring, there is no doubt but that quantity will be brought in. These figures, of course, do not include the coal brought by rail, but granting that the principal part of the soft cool is conveyed by that means, it will still leave over 50,000 tons of hard to come by water. It has been said by some dealers that they would do better to import the latter by rail, but figures do not lie, and according to the statements of some the comparative cost is as follows:

Per ton, as they have barely done even that this season

By rail from Suspension Bridge..... Unloading, hauling, etc.....

By water from Fairhaven, Sodus, or Oswego. 30 Unloading. 20 Harbor dues. 5

This leaves a balance in our favor of the water route of 35 cents per ton. Of course, the outside figures have in each case been put down for the cost of handling, unloading, etc., but even then the result is the same, and the Captains may reasonably ask for an advance without equaling the railway charges. In view of the large quantities that have yet to be shipped, and of the starvation rates at which they have hitherto been working, no one can complain if the refuse peen working, no one can complain if the refuse to carry it any longer for 30 cents.—Toronto Mail. A REMINISCENCE.

Twenty-eight years ago, says the Cleveland Heraldor Saturday, "the sidewheel lake steamer Atlantic was run into by the propeller Ogdensburg and sunk off Long Point, Cunada, carrying down with her nearly 400 passengers. Both yessels plied befreen the leading lake ports, and, owing to the meagre railway facilities of the times, were always well filled with passengers. Capt. Petty, now a resident of Ashtabula, was in command of the Atlantic, and Capt. Richardson cominanded the Ogdensburg. A Herald reporter yesterday conversed with a survivor of the wreck, who placed the number of lost at 282-over one-half the number of people on board the vessel. Robert Smith, the chief cook of the steamer Northwest, was also on the ill-fated steamer on the night of the wreck, and estimates the number of emigrants aboard has always been greatly underrated. He says the number of saved did not exceed fifty or sixty. The Atlantic was partially out of the water when the survivors deserted her, but sank out of sight before many hours." Still the item, while it may appear fresh in the hands of the Herald reporter, is not so fresh in the hands of people who reside in Chicago.

THEY TAKE IT BACK.

Complaint having been made to the Treasury Department at Wasnington that the barge William H. Vosburg was seen navigating Lake Erie on the 20th of July with a sail hoisted on her fore stay, the Colicetor of Customs at Erie, Pa., has been instructed to inform her master, T. W. Wecks, that a permanent use of sails on his vessel will render her liable to enrollment; but that as she cannot be enrolled, the permanent use of sail upon her entail forfeiture of her cargoes and the payment of alien tonuage tax at every port of arrival. He was also instructed to inform him to procure and keep on board his vessel the bill of sale under which he holds her, properly certified by a Collector of Customs, as specified in Art. 94 of the customs regulations of 1874. THEY TAKE IT BACK.

THE LIGHTHOUSES.

The Cleveland Herald says: The Lighthouse Board is preparing to push work on the lights in the northeastern lakes. Gen. Weitzel, engineer, has been ordered to submit plans for lighthouses at Beile Isle, near Detroit, and Sand Island, in Lake Superior, off the Wisconsin shore. It is not expected that they can be finished this season, as some time is required to perfect titles and other preliminary arrangements. Work at Stannard's Bock, Lake Superior, is going forward in a satisfactory manner, \$50,000 having been appropriated for trial purposes.

ASHORE AT WAISKAI. THE LIGHTHOUSES.

ASHORE AT WAISKAL. ASHORE AT WAISKAI.

SAULT ST. MARIE, Aug. 22.—The schooner John Kelderhouse struck the middle ground reef, Waiskai Bay, to-day noon. She is out twe feet forward and full of water. A steam lighter, pumps, and tugs have gone to her. Arrangements have been made to tow her to Chicago with the tug E. M. Peck. She will probably be off to-morrow night. She will lighter out 100,000 feet of lumber. THE NEW STEAM-BARGE A. L. HOPKINS

THE NEW STEAM-BARGE A. L. HOPKINS.

This latest addition to the fleet of new vessels to be ready for the fall freights was brought down from Marine City on Sunday by the propeller City of New Baltimore and left at the upper dry-dock to step her spars and receive her machinery. Following are ber dimensions: Length over all, 189 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; lower hold, 126 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; capacity, 35,000 bushels of wheat. The greatest care has been exercised by her builders, Morley & Rice, to make her a perfect boat. She is remarkable, not only for the evident stanchness of her build, but for her extra finish. Her ceiling is as carefully selected and as well put on as the planking. She has straps of iron, six inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, extending from stem to stern in form of arches in the lower hold, and simflar strips six inches wide and one-half inch thick between decks. The ceiling between decks is all planed and oiled, and the spike and bolt-heads are all plugged. For a craft of her size, the Hopkins can challenge comparison with anything that floats. Her name is in honor of one of the Directors of the Wabash Railway, and the boat has been especially designed for the Toledo and Buffalo trade. Her engines are from the Dry-Dock Engine Works, her boilers from Desotell & Hutton's and her outfit from J. P. Donaldson. Capt. M. H. Morley will take command.—Detroit Free Press.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON SHIPMENTS.

The following table from the Marquette Min-

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON SHIPMENTS. The following table from the Marquette Mining Journal of Aug. 21 exhibits in gross tons the total lake shipments of ore this season, up to and including Aug. 18, together with the

708,524 1.095,492

Showing an increase of 386,948 gross tons.

THE POINT AUX BARQUES FUND.

Soon after the loss of the life-saving crew of the Point Aux Barques Station last April, the Post and Tribune gave notice that it would receive contributions for the relief of the families of the deceased surfmen and distribute the same through Charles E. Thompson, Clerk of Huron County. Subscriptions were received and paid in as follows:

Republican State Convention. \$70.08

T. W. Palmer. 25.00

S. B. Grummond. 22.00

D. Whitney, Jr. 10.00 J. Sawyer S. J. Murphy.... S. S. Mathews

..\$165.08 Total ...

Detroit Dry-Dock Company...

Total.......\$165.08

I inclose receipts for the balance or last check you sent me. Hoping this distribution may meet your approval, I am yours very truly,
CHARLES E. THOMPSON.

Any additional sums which may be sent to this office will be disbursed in the same manner.—

Detroit Post and Tribune. \$165.08

LAKE PORTS.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—A northeast gale set in this afternoon, and caused a number of light craft to return to the harbor. The schooner H. A. Kent, bound from Chicago to Escanaba, sprung a leak and put into Manitowoc. The spring a leak and put into Manitowo. The dock there being occupied, the vessel came here, arriving this evening. While being towed to Wolf & Davidson's yard by a tug, the vessel was caught by the current, and, before the tug could again get control, her jibboom struck and knocked down a portion of the mason work of a new mait house in process of erection by Herman Nunnemacher, just north of the flouring mill.

mill.

Anson Eldred has purchased the steamer Commodore Burton from Alexander and John S. McDonald, of Fond du Lac, for \$5,000.

Arthur E. Dow and James Sufferer, of Manitowee, have sold their small schooner Mary Ann to A. H. Edwards, of Sheboygan, for \$500.

Arrived from below—Schooners P. S. Marsh, Cossack, and Thomas W. Ferry.

The schooner W. H. Rounds canceled her clearance for Chicago, and was chartered to load corn here for Buffalo at five cents.

load corn here for Buffalo at five cents.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Arriwod—Propellers
D. Ballentine, Lycoming, Minneapolis; schooners C. C. Barnes, Montpelier, J. M. Scott, M. L.
Higgie, H. P. Buidwin, Newsboy, C. J. Magili, O.
Mitchell, Florelia, A. B. Moore, Lottie Wolf, H.
M. Scove, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propellers D. Ballentine, Wocoken,
W. Cowie, W. I. Grover, Minneapolis, Lycoming; schooners C. C. Barnes, James Couch, L. A. Law,
Montpelier, H. W. Sage, A. B. Moore, G. W.
Adams, Newsboy, Florelia, Melbourne, Scotia,
Ellen Spry, Acontins, Chicago; schooner Mystic
Star, coal to Milwaukee; schooner Riverside,
coal; H. P. Baldwin.
Charters—Schooners O. Mitchell, C. C. Barnes,
coal to Chicago, 60 cents.
Canni-freights steady at the advance made
yesterday afternoon; quoted wheat at 64 cents
and corn at 6 cents to 64 cents to New York:

yesterday afternoon; quoted wheat at 6½ cents and corn at 6 cents to 6½ cents to New York; pine lumber, \$2.50 per 1,000 feet to Albany and \$3.25 to New York; staves to New York, \$1.50

canal shipments, 495,000.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—Passed up—Propeller J. Pridgeon, Jr., and schooners E. L. Coyne, Japan, Alaska, Granike State; steam-barges Bay City and barges, William Rudolph; schooners Myosotis, Belle Walbridge, F. D. Barker, William B. Ogden, Thomas P. Sheldon, Lafrinier, Minnie Stauson, Columbian, William Home, A. H. Moss. Passed down—Propellers Gordon Campbelf, Arabia, Winslow; steam-barges Alcona and consort, Charles J. Kershaw, W. L. Wetmore and consort; schooners Goshawk, Canada, Morning Star, Charles Crawford, C. H. Johnson, H. J. Rodgers, E. Corning, S. H. Foster, William H. Vanderbilt, Pathinder, Camden, F. L. Danforth, W. Crosthwatte, Our Son, Col. Cook, D. P. Dobbins, Mineral State, Rival, Smith & Post, John Jowett, Monticello, Snowdrop.

Jewett, Monticello, Showdrop.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispates to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Aug. "23.—Arrived—Propellers
Vienna, Annie Smith, Marquette, ore: Milwaukee No. 2, Chicago; schooners Brightie, Verona.
Goshawk, F. C. Leighton, Fannie Neil, Marquette, ore; Kate Winslow, Thomas Quayle,
Pathfinder, Escanaba, ore. Arrived—Propellers Montana, Milwaukee No. 2, Chicago; Arctic, Portage; schooners John Martin, J. F. Card, Brightie, H. G. Cleveland, Marquette; Pelican. Fred A. Morse, Ecanaba. Charters—Propeller Swain, coal to Chicago, \$1; schooner Maxwell, coal to Milwaukee, \$1 free; schooner Montauk, ore, Marquette to Black Rock, on private terms.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE. Ont., Aug. 24.—Arrived—Schooner Elgin, Chicago, corn.
Passed up—Schooner Augusta, Kingston to Chicago, light; Albatross, Kingston to Chicago, light; St. Louis, Kingston-to Chicago, light; Comauche, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal: J. Wade, Charlotte to Chicago, coal: barge Corisande, Montreal to Chicago, pig-iron: propeller Lothair, Montreal to Chicago, pig-iron.

Down—Schooner American, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Craftsman, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

St. Catharines. PORT COLBORNE.

ST. CATHARINES.

Special Dispatch to The Cuicago Tribune.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Aug. 24.—In connection with the capsizing of the American yacht Phonix in Lake Ontario, before reported as having been picked up by the schooner A. Muir about the 12th inst., and taken to Kingston, a bottle was found on the lake shore near Port Daihousie on Sunday last containing the following note: "Aug. 10.—Yacht Phonix capsized off Long Point. Boat smashed. We are struggling for to hang to her side."

The name attached to the note is not very legible, but appears to be James Burns. ible, but appears to be James Burns.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 24.—Passed up—Propellers Lawrence, John Pridgeon with Emina S. Cowie; schooners William B. Ogden, Frank D. Barker.

Down—Propellers Winslow, Cuba, A. Everett, Waverly, Bangor State; schooners J. B. Willson, Delaware, S. L. Watson, Itasca, C. H. Johnson, Wabash; tug Kate Williams, fight.

Wind—South, light; weather cloudy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Aug. 24.—Passed up—
Schooner Pride of America, Kingston, for Chi-

Schooner Pride of America, Kingston, for Chicago, light.

Passed down-Schooner Lady Dufferin, Chicago, for Kingston, wheat; barge Gibraltar, Chicago for Kingston, corn.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 24.—Arrived—Propeller W. L. Brown; schooners Helvetia, G. H. Trumpff, Lottic Cooper.

Cleared—Propellers Havana, S. C. Baldwin, Norman, W. G. Brown; schooners Helena, Sweetheart, Niagara, Zach Charlier.

DULUTH.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 24.—Arrived.—Propeller Manistee, schooner Bavaria, Montana.
Departed.—Propellers Pacific and Manistee. BAY CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 24.—The propeller Russia leaves for Chicago at 12 o'clock to-night, having on board 8,500 barrels of pork.

SARNIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., Aug. 24.—Departures—Steamer Ocean, Montreal for Chicago, passengers and freight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ERIE, Pa., Aug. 24.—Entered.—Propeller Juniata, merchandise; schooner C. H. Weeks wheat, Chicago. PORT OF CHICAGO.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoe, sundries.

Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.

Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing.

Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing.

Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing.

Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing.

Prop Dismes Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Newburgh, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Newburgh, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop N. K. Fairbank, Buffalo, light.

Prop N. K. Fairbank, Buffalo, light.

Prop N. K. Fairbank, Buffalo, light.

Prop M. S. Fakton, South Haven, sundries.

Prop T. S. Fakton, South Haven, sundries.

Prop Oswegatchie, Cleveland, sundries.

Prop W. H. Gratwick, Milwaukee, light.

Prop W. H. Gratwick, Milwaukee, light.

Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.

Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.

Prop Trader, Muskegon, lumber.

Prop Trader, Muskegon, lumber.

Prop Trou Collo Campbell, Ludington, lumber,

Prop Trou Collo Campbell, Ludington, lumber.

Prop Mary Mills, Clay Banks, railroad ties.

Prop William Crippen, Manistee, lumber.

Schr D. G. Fort, Cheboygan, lumber.

Schr E. S. Robinson, Menekaunee, lumber.

Schr Jesse Hoyt, Cedar River, railroad ties.

Schr Albatross, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr C. G. Miser, Sturgeon Bay, bark.

Schr Felloweraft, Georgian Bay, bark.

Schr Fleioweraft, Georgian Bay, bark.

Schr Regulator, White Lake, railroad ties. BEFORE TAKING.

Schr Flying Cloud. Menominee, lumber.
Schr J. W. Hanneford, Milwankee, light.
Schr R. L. Fryer, Milwankee, light.
Schr Golden West, Point St. Ignace, lumber.
Schr Golden West, Point St. Ignace, lumber.
Schr Sodus, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Windsor, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Peoria, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Success, North Bay, railroad ties.
Schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Amedary, Gross Point, gravel.
Schr Joseph Paige, Buffalo, coal.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.

Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber. Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber. Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber. ACTUAL SAILINGS. ACTUAL SAILINGS.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, 44,848 bu corn, 350 tcs

Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn, 250 bris Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn, 250 bris flour.

Prop Gonestega, Buffalo, 43,426 bu corn, 750 bris pork, and sundries.

Prop Minnesota, Buffalo, 53,000 bu corn.

Prop W. H. Gratwick, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.

Prop Argyle, Montreal, 16,734 bu corn.

Prop Europe, Montreal, 17,000 bu corn.

Schr G. M. Heelon, Kingston, 22,008 bu wheat.

Schr J. W. Hannaford, Buffalo, 23,116 bu corn.

Schr Belle Mitchell, Buffalo, 23,000 bu flax-seed.

Schr Robert L. Fryer, Buffalo, 37,650 bu corn.

Schr American Union, Buffalo, 34,020 bu corn.

Prop Ira H. Owen, Buffalo, 31,365 bu corn.

Prop Ira H. Owen, Buffalo, 56,000 bu corn.

Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 24,000 bu wheat,

8,000 bu corn. and sundries.

Schr Jessie Linn, Buffalo, 49,000 bu corn.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 19,900 bu corn.

sundries. Prop Portage, Buffalo, 48,000 bu wheat. Schr J. R. Benson, Kingston, 22,299 bu c

Prop Portage, Buffalo, 48,000 bu wheat.
Schr J. R. Benson, Kingston, 22,229 bu corn.
Schr Sligo, Kingston, 20,805 bu wheat.
Schr Peeriess, Duluth, sundries.
Schr El Tempo, Ahnapee.
Schr El Tempo, Ahnapee.
Schr E. T. Judd, Menekaunee.
Schr B. T. Judd, Menekaunee.
Schr B. T. Judd, Menekaunee.
Schr D. L. Filer, Menekaunee.
Schr D. L. Filer, Menekaunee.
Schr D. L. Schr Menekaunee.
Schr C. S. Davis, Grand Haven.
Schr Ida. Manistee.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Menekaunee.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven.
Schr H. Hackley, Menekaunee.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon.
Schr Amoskeag, Manistee. Schr Skylark, Charlevoix. Schr Skylark, Charlevoix. Schr William Jones, Muskegon. Schr Stafford, Muskegon. Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon. Schr Morning Light, Manistee. Schr L. M. Mason, Ogontz Bay. Schr M. B. Hall, Menominee.

Sehr K. Lyons, Muskegon.
Schr K. Lyons, Muskegon.
Schr W. Wing, Ludington.
Schr Felicitous, Frankfort.
Prop Raicigh, Eric.
Schr G. D. Douseman, Menominee.
Schr Belle Brown, Ogontz Bay.
Prop Hilton, Pike's Pier. INDIANA SAENGERBUND.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 23.—The delegaions to attend the fifth annual festival of the Indiana Sängerbund began to arrive early this morning, and visitors and societies have been coming in all day. The streets are lined with strange faces; stores, offices, and dwellings are elaborately decorated; bands are discoursing sweet music; committee-men are dodging here and here; and altogether we are having a K.-T. there; and altogether we are having a K.-T. Conclave on a limited scale. It was the intention of some of the societies to run excursion-trains to Lafayette yesterday, but the Concordia Society of this city, on the advice of Mayor Kimmel, informed the managers that no official notice on the part of the local committees would be taken of delegations coming on Sunday; and thus they were shut off. The Evansville Liederkranz, twenty-five singers and twenty-one musicians: the shut off. The Evaluation in Education is the New Albany Männerchor, twenty-seven singers and sixteen musicians; Terra Haute Männerchor, twenty-five singers and Ringgold's Band, twenty-seven strong; the Indianapolis Liederkranz, twenty-five singers; and small delegations from Fort Wayne and Peru are already here. To-night occurred the reception concert, at the Grand Opera-House, participated in by the Concordia Society of Lafayette and local talent. Mayor Kimmel welcomed the guests in a speech. On Tuesday evening the grand concert will be given at the Opera-House.

American vs. British English. The Rev. Dr. John Hall thinks that American English contrasts favorably, as a whole, with that spoken in the British isles, and that in London there is more barbarous and indefensible English uttered than in all the United States. He is now in England, and in a letter to the Ledger says: "There are many phrases in use by our says: "There are many phrases in use by our English cousins which we ought to shun. They stop at home' all day. We stay at home. They talk of a couple of pounds, as if the pounds were linked together. In fact, the list of Londonisms would be a long one. Not as I know is the frequent confession of ignorance; and if blame is to be laid on one it is 'all along of him.'

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